FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 SEPTEMBER 1986

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Nation — On the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed the Libyan people for nearly 3 hours in a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. As part of his general challenge to the United States, Al-Qadhdhafi announced that he has decided to form and command an international army made up of tens of thousands of Arab and non-Arab "freedom fighters," to be deployed "everywhere" to strike at U.S. interests. Al-Qadhdhafi will leave Libya to command this army "when the time comes," he continued. Libya's secret revolutionary committees have been formed within "agent" countries of the United States, he said, and Libya will strike if any danger is detected from these countries. Although Libya could have avenged the U.S. raid by killing an American ambassador, that would have been personal revenge only, Al-Qadhdhafi said; Libya's cause is "sacred," and the country will not compromise.

Al-Qadhdhafi in Harare — The Libyan leader arrived in Zimbabwe on 1 September for the Nonaligned Movement conference, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland reported. Upon arrival, Al-Qadhdhafi said he will do his best to "abolish" the movement completely, and to divide the world into two camps only, the liberation camp and that of the imperialists, according to the radio.

Other Al-Qadhdhafi Activities — Col al-Qadhdhafi received CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Petr Demichev, Tripoli radio reported, with TASS terming their talks "friendly." Demichev earlier told Tripoli radio that the Soviet Union stands by Libya "in word and deed," and that Libyan-Soviet ties are "firm and strong." The Libyan leader opened the ninth session of the revolutionary committees 29 August, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland reported. A later statement by the committees, carried by JANA, warned that unless U.S. threats cease, the Libyan people will launch a "world war" against the United States. The statement stressed that no leniency will be shown to those members of the committees who maintain relations with the "dead force" in society. The committees expressed the view that the appropriate response to the "deterioration" in the Arab world would be the immediate union of Libya, Syria, and Algeria, the agency continued.

Morocco Abrogates Union Treaty — Morocco's King Hassan II announced his abrogation of the Libyan-Moroccan union in an address to the Moroccan people carried by Rabat radio. Al-Qadhdhafi had refused to receive any Moroccan envoy after the king's Ifrane talks with the Israeli prime minister, the king stated, and the charges of treason brought against Morocco in the joint communique of Al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad brought matters to a head. The joint communique was issued by rejectionists for the ears of other rejectionists, the king continued.

In response, a statement by the Libyan People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison carried by Tripoli radio expressed regret at the "illegal" unilateral abrogation, and declared its intention to initiate legal proceedings within the framework outlined in the unity treaty. In his address to the Libyan people, Al-Qadhdhafi demanded that King Hassan be brought to trial at the World Court pursuant to the terms outlined in the treaty.

Jallud News Conference in Tripoli — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud challenged the United States to produce evidence on presumed Libyan involvement in terrorism, in a 30 August news conference carried by Tripoli radio. Jallud expressed Libya's willingness to cooperate in aborting such operations before they take place, and in arresting those involved and putting them on trial.

Iran-Iraq War

New Iranian Offensives — Iran launched two offensives over the weekend, IRNA announced. The first, codenamed "Karbala'-2," began late 31 August, and is directed against Iraqi positions in the Hajj 'Umran area of the northwestern fronts inside Iraq, the agency continued. Several strategic heights were captured during the first phase of the attack, during which one Iraqi warplane and one helicopter were shot down, the agency added. In 1 September action, Iranian warplanes bombed an Iraqi garrison, cutting off all communications, according to a military communique cited by Tehran radio, which earlier reported that an entire Iraqi brigade and parts of others had been destroyed. By early 2 September, Iraqi casualties during the offensive had reached 3,700, the radio said.

Iran's second offensive, "Karbala'-3," was launched later that night, and succeeded in recapturing the Al-'Ummayah oil platform in the Gulf, Tehran radio announced, adding that all Iraqis defending the position were killed, wounded, or captured. The recapture of the platform leaves Iran in control of air and maritime security in the northern sector of the Gulf, IRNA claimed. An Iraqi warplane was shot down by air defense fire during the fighting, IRNA added. In addition, two Iraqi counteroffensives were repelled in the western operational sector during the previous 2 days, the agency continued.

Iraq, for its part, announced that a "large-scale offensive" in the Hajj 'Umran area consisting of three Iranian divisions was "crushed," killing "thousands" of Iranians, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Four Iranian helicopters were destroyed by Iraqi warplane attacks inside Iran, INA added. As for Iran's attack on the "abandoned" oil platform, a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi naval and air force units are "dealing" with it.

Iraqi Leaders on War — In a 1 September telephone conversation, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told Jordan's King Husayn that Iraqi forces managed to crush the Iranian "aggression," Amman television reported.

Elsewhere, Iraqi National Assembly speaker and Revolution Command Council member Sa'dun Hammadi announced Iraq's readiness to accept a guarantee of nonaggression from the superpowers and the five permanent UN Security Council members, INA reported. Iraq is also ready to sign a nonaggression treaty if guaranteed by Islamic Conference Organization member-countries, he continued.

Iranian Pilot Defects — Speaking on Baghdad television, an Iranian pilot who defected to Iraq 31 August with an F-14 rebutted the Iranian Majlis speaker's recent claim that Iran has 70 to 80 F-14 aircraft remaining, INA reported. Iran has no more than seven or eight such planes, the pilot continued. In its report on the incident, IRNA announced that a military plane had been hijacked to Iraq for propaganda purposes.

U.S. Ships Threatened — In a meeting with the Iranian prime minister, Air Force pilots stressed their readiness to attack U.S. ships if the United States violates Iranian territorial waters, IRNA reported.

Iran

Khomeyni Cautions Writers — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in remarks carried by Tehran radio on the anniversary of the deaths of the country's former president and prime minister, told President 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi that the government has been successful, but that still more needs to be done. Khomeyni also cautioned writers that they are accountable for everything they write. Urging them not to use the language of mud slinging and slander, Khomeyni stressed that writers are obligated to safeguard the Islamic Republic. Not everything should be written about, Khomeyni continued, adding that if things in this regard did not change, he might one day adopt a "different attitude." Some criticism being made has even affected the armed forces, Khomeyni noted, and questioned whether writers should be allowed to write what they wish under conditions of war, economic blockade, and when the government is being beset with difficulties.

Qom Bombers To Be Executed — Those arrested for committing the 16 August car bomb explosion in Qom will be executed at the scene of the crime "within the next few days," IRNA reported, citing the information minister, who also referred to the "recent" defusing of a bomb in Tehran. Elsewhere, the clandestine Voice of the Liberation of Iran radio alleged that a 31 August explosion in Bagh-e Shah killed 10 people and injured 20 others.

Talks on Hajj Detainees — The acting foreign minister thanked the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran for the Kingdom's release of Iranian pilgrims and called for the release of other Iranians in Saudi jails, according to IRNA, which added that the two also discussed bilateral affairs.

Bushehr Nuclear Plant — The deputy prime minister announced that a water desalination unit at the Bushehr nuclear power station will be completed soon, and that a new company will be sought to complete other parts of the project left unfinished by the original firm, IRNA reported.

Lebanon

Talks in Damascus — Prime Minister Rashid Karami, accompanied by Ministers Nabih Birri, Salim al-Huss, and Walid Junblatt held talks in Damascus 30 August with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Damascus radio reported. Talks focused on recent developments in Lebanon and the efforts to initiate a dialogue leading toward national accord, the radio continued. In a statement to Beirut radio upon his return to Lebanon later that day, Karami said the talks were in the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement.

U.S. Citizens Threatened — A group calling itself the Arab Fedayeen — the Suicide Squads, threatened violence against Americans and citizens of NATO countries if the United States attacks Libya, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced. Later, a similar threat was expressed by the Movement of Arab Commandos, in a statement sent to the Beirut newspaper *Al-Safir* cited by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Security Developments — Renewed fighting in Beirut 30 August claimed eight casualties, Voice of Lebanon reported. The fighting spread to the southern suburb 1 September, according to Beirut radio, which reported artillery and rocket fire there. Elsewhere, senior Palestinians loyal to Yasir 'Arafat reportedly returned to Sidon, where they will help 'Arafat hold contacts with Palestinians on the extension of the security plan and the possibility that it may include the Sidon camps, according to press reports cited by Radio Free Lebanon.

Imam's Disappearance Marked — On the eighth anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr while on a trip to Libya, Beirut radio carried speeches hostile to Libya by Nabih Birri and two Islamic leaders. In his speech, Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din urged the Lebanese Government to sever relations with Libya.

President Meets Rif'at al-Asad — During his trip to Europe, President Amin al-Jumayyil reportedly met Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president, according to an article in the Beirut daily *L'Orient Le Jour* cited by Radio Free Lebanon. No details of the talks were disclosed.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that he will meet Egyptian President Husni Mubarak 15 September, *'Al Hamishmar* reported. Meanwhile, differences in the views of Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the summit are expected to cause tension in Alignment-Likud relations, according to a Jerusalem television correspondent. Peres' advisers are hoping to use the summit to continue the Middle East peace process, while sources close to Shamir say he prefers normalization of relations with Egypt to be the key topic, the journalist continued. In a related development, *The Jerusalem Post* reported that efforts by Israeli, Egyptian, and U.S. diplomats to persuade King Husayn to join the

summit have failed. King Husayn's refusal to meet with Peres and Mubarak is "virtually final," the *Post* continued, citing reliable Palestinian sources.

Jordan

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov said his "positive and fruitful" talks with King Husayn focused on Middle East issues and ways to halt the Iran-Iraq war, according to Amman radio, which later reported that the Jordanian prime minister arrived in Egypt, delivering a message to President Husni Mubarak from King Husayn on the king's talks with Vorontsov.

Egypt

Five Egyptians were convicted of receiving money from the Libyan intelligence service in order to commit subversive acts, form revolutionary committees, and propogate ideas of the Libyan leader, MENA reported. Elsewhere, five members of extremist Islamic groups were arrested at Cairo airport, according to the agency, which later disclosed that 75 persons are to be tried on charges of advocating the overthrow of the government by force, and of stealing weapons from the armed forces and the police.

Maghreb

Morocco — An Information Ministry statement broadcast by Rabat radio announced that four members of a "professional gang of international terrorists" were arrested 22 and 27 August. The four, two Tunisians and two Palestinians, were carrying explosive devices in the form of ornaments especially made for carrying out attacks against public places, the statement continued, adding that the suspects have already confessed to "many operations" in Europe and the Middle East.

Algeria — Morocco has been refusing entry to Arab tourists traveling via Algeria, according to Algiers radio, which attributed the act to Moroccan "rapprochement" with Israel.

Tunisia — The Ministry of Trade and Industry raised the price of bread by decreasing the weight of a loaf, according to KUNA, which added that the price of other flour products increased as well.

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PDRY

Czechoslovak Military Delegation Arrives in Aden

EA291948 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak military delegation arrived in Aden this morning to participate in celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of our Armed Forces. It was led by (Elbrimilan Bablichev), deputy chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak Army. On arrival at the airport, he was met by Brother Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff, and a number of Armed Forces commanders. The delegation will also hold talks with Defense Ministry officials on the military relations between the two friendly armies and ways of strengthening and developing them.

SAUDI ARABIA

France's Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

LD010033 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1857 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 31 Aug (SPA) — His Excellency the French foreign minister, Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, arrived this evening on an official visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs, and his majesty's ambassador to France, Jamil al-Hujaylan; the head of the Western Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ma'mun Qabbani; and the head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, representative of the royal protocol; and his excellency the French ambassador to the Kingdom. The French minister is accompanied during his visit to the Kingdom by an official delegation, including two senior officials at the French Foreign Ministry.

Meets With Prince al-Faysal

LD011240 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Official talks between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and His Excellency Jean-Bernard Raimond, French foreign minister, began this morning in Jeddah. The talks dealt with the situation in the Gulf, the Palestinian issue, the current situation in Lebanon, and bilateral relations between the Kingdom and France. [passage omitted]

Received by King Fahd

LD012317 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening at al-Salam Palace in Jeddah, received his excellency the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; his excellency the Kingdom's ambassador in France, Kamil al-Hujaylan; and the French ambassador in the Kingdom, Bernard Lopinet.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives With Hassan Message

LD311331 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1127 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Jeddah, 31 Aug (SPA) — Driss Slaoui, the envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, this morning arrived in Jeddah carrying a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was received at the airport by 'Ali ibn Mussalam, the councillor at the Royal Court, and a representative of the royal protocol.

Defense Minister Receives YAR Oil Minister

LD301307 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, received in his office today His Excellency Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhani, the YAR minister of oil. The meeting revolved around matters of common interest. It was attended by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers, and Ghalib 'Ali Jamil, the Yemeni ambassador to the Kingdom.

UAE

Defense Minister Meets Iranian Oil Minister

JN300803 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Dubayy, 30 Aug (WAKH) — UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum met with Iranian Oil Minister Golmreza Aqazadeh this morning. The Iranian minister arrived here last night on his way back from the PRC.

The Iranian minister stated after the meeting that he and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum discussed bilateral relations, developments in the region, the problems OPEC faces, efforts under way to unite the stands of member-countries on production and prices, and cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

President Leaves for FRG on 'Private Visit'

JN011153 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (QNA) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left Abu Dhabi for the FRG this afternoon on a private visit which will last several days. Seeing his highness off at the airport were senior civilian and military state officials.

Jordanian Prime Minister Visits Alexandria

NC311125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Alexandria, 31 Aug (MENA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived at Al-Nuzhah International Airport in Alexandria at noon today. The Jordanian guest was received by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Al-Rifa'i said on arrival that he is carrying a message for His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from his brother, His Majesty King Husayn. The message, he added, deals with the outcome of the talks the Soviet first deputy foreign minister and his delegation held in Amman. He added that the message covers all talks and dicussions held between the Soviet delegation and Jordanian officials.

Received by Mubarak

NC311140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1245 today. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Departs 31 Aug

NC311418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Alexandria, 31 Aug (MENA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Alexandria for Amman this afternoon following a short visit of a few hours.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Walid al-Ramhi, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid on Libya, PLO, Ifrane Meeting

NC300842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has described Egyptian-Libyan relations as historical. He stressed that Egypt harbors no ill will against the fraternal Libyan people and that there are no real problems with the Libyans. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the problem lies with the behavior of the current Libyan leadership and its enmity toward Egypt. These leaders, he said, are responsible for the well-known sabotage he [not further identified — FBIS] is carrying out against Egypt in violation of good neighborliness.

In an interview for Saturday's *Akhbar al-Yawm*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt supports the convocation of the proposed international conference to settle the Middle East problem, provided the parties to the dispute have sincere intentions to achieve the objective sought. He also noted how U.S. and Israeli views had developed with respect to the international Middle East peace conference. He pointed out that the two states have not ruled out the possibility of accepting this conference, as evidenced by Secretary of State George Shultz' speech to the United Nations on 26 September last year, and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech to the United Nations on 31 October last year.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared that the Middle East peace process is not exclusively of concern to the United States, because just as the United States has interests in the area so has the Soviet Union, which cannot be kept out of the process. This is particularly true in light of the Soviet Union's growing desire to play a bigger role and to alleviate tension in the area. He added: We welcome the Soviet Union's participation and we have no reservations about anyone as long as the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, common interests, and non-intervention in our domestic affairs are observed. He stated that Egyptian-Soviet relations are developing, particularly once the Soviets better understood Egypt's role and the basis of its policy.

He pointed out that Egypt's views on the PLO are firm and there is no change in position. He added: We respect the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and the Palestinians' support for Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. He once again emphasized that Egypt firmly believes that the Palestinians' right to self-determination must be recognized. He said that Egypt is still trying to convince the United States on this question but the United States has not budged. Moreover, he said, we always stumble on the problem of the PLO's recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Regarding his assessment of the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan and Peres, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he felt King Hassan's decision was the outcome of his awareness of the dangers in the disintegration and in the negative factors now prevailing in the area, and their effects on basic Arab causes. It was also the result of his belief that the situation required some action to make the Arabs face reality so that they could concentrate their efforts once again on the Palestinian issue. He added that this meeting has shown the need for dialogue among the parties concerned so that a suitable atmosphere for negotiations may be created. This meeting has also shown that Israel must be more flexible if it really wants to live in peace, he added, noting that Egypt has welcomed this meeting and that it does not object to any means that might bring about the hoped-for objective, a peaceful settlement.

Five Sentenced for 'Communicating' With Libya

NC301026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA) — The State Supreme Security Court held a session today under the chairmanship of Counselor (Anton Basily) to pronounce judgment in a case involving eight people accused of communicating with Libya.

The court sentenced Rida Talabah Ja'far and Nadia 'Abd al-Salam to life imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 10,000 pounds each. It also imposed a 15-year prison sentence and a fine of 1,000 pounds on 'Abd al-Samad al-Sharqawi, a 10-year prison sentence and a fine of 1,000 pounds on Lutfi Talabah Ja'far, and

a 5-year prison sentence and a fine of 1,000 pounds on 'Abd al-Mun'im Shibl.

The court acquitted Mahmud Talabah Ja'far, Muhammad 'Awwad Shafiq, and Ahmad 'Abdallah Hasbu.

In explaining the reasons for its decision, the court said that it had sentenced each defendant in accordance with the gravity of the crime committed. It added that these defendants tried to undermine the security of the homeland for love of money. They sought their own self-interest, renounced their patriotism, and had forsaken the homeland where they were brought up.

The court noted that those who were acquitted did not communicate with the Libyan intelligence service.

The Egyptian security authorities arrested the defendants while they were holding a series of contacts with the Libyan intelligence service. They received money from this service to commit subversive acts, form revolutionary committees, and propagate the ideas in the Green Book.

The State Supreme Security prosecutor demanded life imprisonment with hard labor for the defendants, charging them with attempting to overthrow the regime, communicating with a foreign power, and receiving bribes from a foreign power in return for carrying out subversive acts in Egypt.

Arsonists Accused of Advocating Overthrow of Regime

NC011625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1548 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — The public prosecutor has sent 75 people to the State Supreme Security Court to be tried on charges of setting fire to a number of theaters, movie houses, video rental clubs, shops, and the French church in Cairo.

The public prosecutor has charged the accused with forming a group to oppose the basic tenets on which the regime is based. The defendants have displayed a hatred and contempt for these principles and have instigated others to resist the legal authorities of our country.

The public prosecutor also accused the defendants of advocating the overthrow of the reime by force and with violent means and of stealing firearms and ammunition from the armed forces and the police.

The public prosecutor called for the accused to be punished in accordance with the articles of the penal code, which provide for a jail term ranging from several years to life imprisonment with hard labor.

Five Members of 'Extremist' Groups Arrested

NC311153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — Five members of extremist Islamic groups were arrested in the Cairo airport area at dawn today while distributing leaflets attacking the Interior Ministry's treatment of religious extremists. The prosecution has begun investigating the accused.

Press Comment Continues on Mubarak-Peres Summit

NC012004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper asserts that the date and venue of the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be specified only after the arbitral compromis agreement regarding Tabah is finalized and signed.

In its Tuesday issue, the paper says that after agreement has been reached on the arbitral compromis, there must be an agreement on the agenda for this meeting and on the basic topics which will be discussed. According to the paper, this falls within the context of efforts to realize a comprehensive peace in the region and a solution to the Palestinian issue. In this way, the meeting will produce fruitful results and provide an impetus to the peace process.

Weekly Reports Topics

NC310905 Cairo MENA in English 0845 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 31 (MENA) — Weekly newspaper *Al-Siyasi* today reported in its top billing and leading frontpage story that President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres would meet during the second week of September in Alexandria to discuss the Palestine issue, Security Council resolutions, the idea of convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East, bilateral relations and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The weekly newspaper published by Dar al-Ta'awun printing and publishing house said Mubarak and Peres will discuss a large number of matters the most important of which are:

— The Palestine issue as the only approach to achieving lasting peace in the Middle East.

— The position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan with regard to efforts being made for a settlement of the Middle East conflict in light of Security Council resolutions and ideas visualizing a role for leaders of the occupied West Bank and of Palestinians in Jordan.

Al-Siyasi also listed other items to be discussed between President Mubarak and Peres to be:

— The idea of convening an international conference in which all parties concerned with the achievement of peace would participate in the light of exchange between the governments in Washington and Moscow, America and Soviet contacts and the exchanges the Soviet Government recently held with Egypt and Israel.

— Future Egyptian-Israeli relations in trade, agriculture, tourism and petroleum.

— The return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. *Al-Siyasi* says that top on the list of candidates for the post is Muhammad Basyuni, the present charge d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Media Cite Morocco's Abrogation of Unity With Libya

NC302119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper has welcomed Morocco's decision to abrogate the treaty of union with Libya. With this abrogation, the paper notes, Morocco has relieved itself of mere moral support for Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his battles with the world, particularly the United States. It frees the Moroccan king from having to place obstacles on the path toward developing relations between Morocco and the United States and its allies in Western Europe.

In the editorial of Sunday's edition, the newspaper says that at the time it was undertaken 2 years ago, this union was described as a deal. King Hassan II exploited the colonel's increasing desire to make (?mysterious) unions. He made his country enter into this deal with Col al-Qadhdhafi's Libya to ensure its neutrality in Morocco's conflict with the Polisario Front which Libya used to supply with money and arms. These supplies were halted after the union was announced.

According to the paper, King Hassan II wanted to end this union after the situation in Western Sahara had stabilized in favor of Morocco. He also wanted it to be terminated so that Morocco and its king would not be accused of supporting the international terrorism led by Libya, support which would stand in the way of U.S. aid to Morocco.

Radio Comment

NC301606 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Bankrupt Policy of Trading With Arab Unity"]

[Text] When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the Moroccan king signed the Oujda agreement, known as the Arab-African Union, in August 1984, we said that this unity would not last for long. It was established without foundations. Toying with unity without making the proper preparations for it and without having a sincere popular desire to achieve it outside of political maneuvering poses the gravest danger to any real Arab unity. Playing with the Arab masses' hope for unity only frustrates these hopes and causes the people to repudiate any such unity and those who raise slogans on its behalf.

We also said that the ruler of Libya would try to exploit this unity and the Arab masses' aspiration for it to enhance his own feeble prestige and to augment his shallow policy with glittering slogans. The Libyan ruler's long history with regard to unity prompted us to affirm that this unity with Morocco would not last long. If by chance it were to last for some time, then it would only have been due to the wisdom of the king of Morocco. We did not make such statements haphazardly. Indeed, Al-Qadhdhafi's history with unity is the best proof of his contempt for and insincerity toward it.

Al-Qadhdhafi tried unity with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, and Chad. In each case, he was the reason these experiments failed. He wanted to become leader of the Arab world. His unity with Tunisia only lasted for 2 days. In announcing the end of this union, President Bourguiba admitted that he had undertaken unity with Libya hastily at a time when he was psychologically exhausted. This led him to go along with those who made unity appealing.

Therefore, we were not surprised when King Hassan II declared his unity with Al-Qadhdhafi to be at an end. There is no doubt that the Moroccan king was acting logically when he abrogated this unity. The Libyan ruler had not respected either Morocco's will or the agreement he signed with this country.

It is known that the Libyan ruler issued a statement in which he commented on King Hassan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister. He said that this meeting would not affect unity between the two countries in light of the fact that it had been accomplished by the people's committees. He added that the meeting had only surprised him. It is up to the people of their two countries to decide things.

Some observers regarded Al-Qadhdhafi's ambiguous statements as part of his well-known maneuvering. However, the picture soon changed completely and Al-Qadhdhafi revealed his true identity. Following their meetings, he and President al-Asad issued a statement in which, among other things, King Hassan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister was frankly denounced. The joint Syrian-Libyan statement regarded this meeting to be an act of high treason against the Arab people. This statement changed the situation. By signing this joint statement, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his approval of Syria's decision to sever its relations with Morocco following the Ifrane meeting. This is therefore tantamount to Al-Qadhdhafi's indirect declaration to sever his own relations with Morocco. Based on this premise, it is not King Hassan who has ended Libyan-Moroccan unity, despite what some might think from the king's message to the colonel notifying him of its termination. It is Col al-Qadhdhafi himself who terminated this unity when he accused the king of treason and supported Syria against Morocco.

The abrogation of this paper unity was inevitable. It was doomed by Al-Qadhdhafi's policy which exploits Arab unity in order to infiltrate Arab states. His policy does not seek to enrich the concept of unity; it attempts to turn unity into a time bomb that will undermine the aspirations of the masses for Arab meetings that unify, concepts that unite, and hopes that can be realized.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,341

JN291632 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,341 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces are fully prepared to destroy the aggressors' adventures and crush any hostile attempt with the help of God and the determination of men. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Continuing our firm and legitimate policy to destroy the economic resources and installations that constitute an important part of the hostile war effort directed against our country by the clique ruling in Iran, and as an expression of the unlimited capabilities of our great Iraq and its valiant Air Force — the pride of the people and treasure of the nation — our bold planes struck again at Farsi Island at 1540 [1140 GMT] today in order to further destroy it. This island is about 100 km south of Khark Island and is used as its auxiliary port. Our brave eagles managed, as they have always been known to do by the Iraqis, to destroy other facilities on the island, leaving them ravaged by their bombs and fire. At the same time, our eagles destroyed a large enemy supply ship. The brave eagles carried out 52 combat missions against the enemy units today during which they inflicted further losses in men and equipment. After carrying out their missions, the eagles returned safely and triumphantly with their planes in God's care.

Let the Khomeyniites know that regardless of their deeds and prattle they will find no shelter to protect them from God's wrath and the Iraqis' outrage except that of their return to the path of truth and peace. We seek help and success from God.

2. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded the enemy positions opposite them, destroying some infantry positions and one vehicle loaded with ammunition and killing three enemy soldiers.

3. Six infantry positions were destroyed, one vehicle was set ablaze, and large fires were started in enemy positions in the VII Army Corps front.

4. A brave combat patrol from one of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured one soldier, killed another, destroyed one shovel [preceding word in English], and seized two rifles.

5. Some enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the II Army Corps central sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. One enemy vehicle was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra.

7. The criminal enemy continued to shell Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, injuring 4 civilian citizens, demolishing 1 house, and damaging another house and 12 civilian cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 August 1986

Communique No 2,342

JN301638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,342 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The strong men of Iraq are now proudly standing at the front, possessing all the requirements for victory, in order to crush the Khomyniite enemy attempts and rub the noses of the aggressors in the mud of the final defeat, after which they will not rise, God willing. God is the supporter of the faithful. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. As always, our daring Air Force inflicted massive losses on the Khomeyniite soldiers, troop concentrations, positions, equipment, and vehicles in 83 combat missions. At 0945 [0545 GMT] today, an enemy supply ship was destroyed near Farsi Island.

Having accomplished all these missions, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes in God's care.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra sighted an enemy group, which was attacked with various weapons. Most of the group's members were killed or wounded and the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, three ammunition dumps, four infantry positions, and one gun emplacement were destroyed; one G3 riflewas captured.

3. An enemy group estimated at more than 31 men attempted to advance on our positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our fighters opened artillery and other fire and forced the group to flee after suffering several casualties.

4. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened concentrated artillery fire on enemy positions opposite them, inflicting further losses on the aggressors and creating several fires on the enemy side. Our units also attacked an enemy group with all types of weapons and killed or wounded other enemy men. The rest of the enemy men fled.

5. In the VII Army Corps front, one vehicle, three ammunition dumps, one personnel shelter, and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed.

6. Escaping backwardness and wrongdoing, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The spiteful, rancorous Iranian ruling clique today shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery, injuring one

civilian, demolishing three houses, and damaging seven other houses and two civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 August 1986

Communique No 2,343
JN311635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,343 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 August 1986]

[Text] No matter what the Khomeyniite clique may do or how much it may deceive, a gloomy fate awaits it at the hands of the Iraqis who abhor injustice and who champion peace and virtue. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant Air Force continues to tear off the heads of the Khomeyniites while destroying their weapons, military hardware, positions, and vehicles in the sectors of operation in 76 combat missions. Our planes also carried out a daring raid against Farsi Island at 1410 [1010 GMT] today, scoring direct hits against their targets and setting them ablaze. After carrying out their missions, our planes safely returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

2. An enemy infantry platoon tried to approach our forward units' positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. The V Army Corps men confronted this force with all types of weapons, killing several of the enemy force and wounding others while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units opened artillery fire on enemy positions, inflicting further losses in life and equipment, destroying one enemy gun, killing one enemy soldier, and setting one ammunition dump on fire.

3. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector sighted an enemy group and opened fire on it, killing or wounding several while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy vehicle and one DShK machine gun position were destroyed.

4. Three ammunition dumps and four infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. One vehicle was set on fire and one machine gun position and one infantry position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The Khomeyniite clique's forces continued to shell residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery, wounding 1 citizen, damaging 14 houses, demolishing 1 house, setting 1 house on fire, and damaging 2 schools and 4 civilian cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 August 1986

Communique No 2,344
JN011647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,344 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Fight them and God will punish them with your hands, cover them with shame, help you to victory over them, and heal the breasts of believers. [Koranic verse] O birds of prey, follow us to the battlefield. O glorious Iraqis, O sons of the glorious Arab nation. It is the glad tiding and the gate to decisive victory, God willing.

At 0100 today [2100 GMT 31 August], the Iranian enemy mounted a large-scale offensive against our national soil from two axes in the Hajj 'Umran area, using forces estimated at three divisions. Your sons in the heroic V Army Corps were splendid in their steadfastness and this is how you have always known them. All treachery and baseness were destroyed before this corps and the evil dreams of the rascal expansionists were crushed after they were trodden by the feet of people believing in God and in their cause.

Kordahmand, Kordahkuh, and Aniyah remained mighty, chaste, and noble for their people. The V Army Corps and its commander, Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim, and the heroic 23d Division and its commander, Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Hammadi 'Amir, remained proud and it was the gate to the new victory for the V Army Corps and the 23d Division — a victory which will be decisive and final with the determination of your righteous sons in all the Armed Forces corps and their zealousness for their honor, principles, and land.

Praised be God for this good omen and this great entry to our decisive victory. Ignominy to the disgraced.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1986

Two Iranian Pilots 'Seek Refuge'
JN311803 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1710 GMT 31 Aug 86

[31 Aug unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As an expression of the Iranian people's rejection of the war and aggression that the Iranian regime is carrying out, which has made these people experience tribulations and disasters, and as an expression of the Iranian military's indignation — specifically of the pilots of the Iranian Air Force — pilot Major Ahmad Moradi Ghalebi and his copilot, Captain Hasan Najafi Habibollah, have sought refuge with their F-14 plane in Iraq, the land of peace, goodness, and love, the Iraq of Saddam Husayn, the victorious leader, may God preserve him as well as his noble people and his victorious Army.

They landed safely at one of our airbases and were accorded a reception worthy of all those seeking freedom and security in the land of freedom and civilization.

This operation, which is not the first of its kind, clearly demonstrates the Iranian regime's isolation and its failure to peddle its methods and claims. It also demonstrates the weakness of this regime and its failure to even convince its people and armed forces of its stance, whether in respect to domestic policy or its policy on the region and its peoples, and, more specifically, the failure of this regime to justify its insistence on war.

The Iraqi Armed Forces, which forcefully hold the reins of victory to destroy the aggressors' conspiracies and definitely defeat them, grasp this opportunity to renew its invitation to all pilots in the Iranian Air Force, to all the Iranian military — officers and other ranks — and to all those seeking freedom and security to sever their relations with the regime of charlatans and come as guests among us. Our country will continue to open its arms to all honest men. Our borders will continue to be a solid and impregnable wall against which the aggressors will knock their heads.

We seek success from God. He is the one who offers assistance.

[Dated] 31 August 1986

Defecting Iranian Pilot Interviewed

JN012008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA) — An Iranian military pilot who defected to Iraq yesterday refuted Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani's claims that Iran possesses 70 to 80 F-14 fighter planes.

Interviewed by Baghdad television tonight, pilot Major Ahmad Moradi Ghalebi said that Iran does not possess more than seven or eight of these planes. He added sarcastically: It seems that Rafsanjani has added a zero to the two real figures. He stressed that Rafsanjani's claims during the Tehran television interview the day before yesterday prove his ignorance and this is regrettable.

Maj Ghalebi, who defected with a copilot holding the rank of captain, stressed that the Iranian Air Force is in a tragic state because of the Iranian pilots' inexperience and lack of skill. He said the Iranian planes are like a coffin, stressing the superiority of the Iraqi Air Force and the efficiency of the Iraqi pilots. In this regard, he said: The whole world knows that the number of Iraqi planes is much greater than that of Iranian planes and that the Iraqi aircraft are in full control of Iranian skies, in addition to the strong Iraqi air defenses which do not allow any Iranian plane to infiltrate Iraqi airspace.

He called on the Iranian pilots not to cooperate with the Iranian regime, which he said is trying to destroy Iran. Such cooperation, he said, is treason against Iran and the Iranians. He called on the Iranian pilots to seize the opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the backward Iranian regime.

Maj Ahmad Moradi Ghalebi then talked about the Iranian Army's deterioration under Khomeyni's regime and stressed that the Iranian military men share his opinion but they do not frankly express their views out of fear.

He said that Khomeyni wants to replace the Iranian Army with the guards but that he is failing to fulfill this wish in the Air Force, which requires special skills. On the impact of President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers on the Iranian people, Maj Ghalebi said that they warmly welcomed the letter after listening to it on Baghdad Radio in Persian. The letter was also warmly welcomed by the military because the Iranian people want to end the war.

He described the deteriorating economic conditions in his country by saying that they will lead Iran to a state of starvation. He added that the Iraqi planes' raids on Sirri Island have forced the Iranian regime to impose new taxes on the sons of the Iranian people, thus increasing their tribulation.

Ghalebi said that while the Iranian rulers are living an extravagant and luxurious life and move about in bullet-proof cars, the toiling people are living a miserable life.

Ghalebi stressed that by prolonging the war against Iraq the Iranian regime seeks to safeguard its privileges and to maintain its control over the Iranian people, and that the Iranian regime's claims that this or that offensive will be the last offensive are only attempts to deceive the Iranian people.

It is to be recalled that Rafsanjani's plane, a Fokker 20, landed in Baghdad on 12 August and its pilot and two of his aides announced that they were seeking refuge in Iraq to escape the Iranian regime's crimes and terrorism.

Communique No 2,345

JN011724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,345 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With Almighty God's assistance, with the great leader's wisdom, courage, and loyalty to the people and their land and dignity, and with the determination of the zealous men, those who abhor injustice, who are loyal to the land, and who are ferocious in battle, the gate to a final and decisive victory is now wide open to the glorious Iraqis. Defeat and humiliation is the lot of our covetous and rancorous enemies as the reward for what they have been doing.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force, Iraq's arm and its fist which shows no mercy to the enemies, daily records new feats in which it crushes the heads of despotism, upholds Iraq's glory, drives the enemies' machinations back at them, and contributes with our victorious ground forces in making the enemy retreat humiliated and

defeated. In resolute raids, the brave eagles offered the most accurate and strong support for our forces in the V Army Corps sector while they were reaping Khomeyniite heads to further massacre the renegade despots. Our eagles also destroyed huge quantities of enemy military hardware, weapons, and equipment. Five enemy helicopters which were parked on the ground were also destroyed.

After carrying out their well-known heroic role in 116 combat missions, the brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland under God's protection and guidance. God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. We thank Him for this victory.

2. The daring helicopter gunship force, with the famous courage and intrepidity of the helicopter gunship knights, carried out daring feats against enemy units in 69 combat sorties, during which they dismembered several rogue troop concentrations, transforming them into decaying corpses on the mountains and in the valleys opposite our forces in the V Army Corps sector. They also destroyed large quantities of enemy engineering works, vehicles, and equipment, after which the knights safely and triumphantly returned with their helicopter gunships to base under God's protection and guidance. May God bless the heroic knights.

3. In accordance with successful field planning, a heroic force from our brave formations raided enemy areas opposite the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. With meticulous coordination and splendid artillery support, and in a daring and resolute offensive, the force stormed enemy positions and clashed with the rogues, killing three enemy soldiers and wounding others while the remaining rogues fled their positions. Our brave soldiers destroyed the enemy's positions, set two ammunition dumps on fire, and captured one G3 rifle, after which they safely and triumphantly returned to their positions. God be praised. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and two ammunition dumps were destroyed.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector opened concentrated fire on enemy positions with all types of weapons, destroying one shovel [preceding word in English], killing five enemy soldiers, wounding two others, and destroying a large ammunition dump, one heavy machine gun position, and one medium machine gun position.

5. One boat and two infantry positions and one medium machine gun position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra.

6. Several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. Our criminal enemy, which has sustained defeat at the hands of our heroic forces in the battlefield, believes the only way it can heal its wounds is by shelling residential areas with long-range artillery. The Khomeyniite rogues shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery today, wounding 3 civilians and damaging 7 houses, 1 elementary school, and 14 cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1986

Second Northern Raid Defeated

JN020947 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0914 GMT 2 Sep 86

[2 Sep unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

1. The enemy repeated its attacks on our units in the V Army Corps sector last night and this morning, pursuing the same lines of yesterday's attack. The enemy failed abjectly and retreated in humiliation, leaving behind hundreds of casualties.

Our heroic forces in the V Army Corps have again affirmed their overwhelming superiority over the treacherous, suspect enemy. God be praised for his decisive victory.

2. In an exposed, miserable, and propagandist attempt, the enemy attacked the abandoned oil-loading jetty in the Gulf waters off Al-'Amiq port at dawn today. The jetty is 30 km from our coast opposite Ra's al-Bishah.

Our heroic Air Force is dealing with the attacking force using their mighty weapons and in coordination with our naval force.

[Dated] 2 September 1986

Hammadi Replies to Rafsanjani Statement on War

JN011530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA) — Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and Iraqi National Assembly speaker, has expressed his confidence that all the Iranian people want peace and an end to the war.

Replying to an INA question about Rafsanjani's statement that the Iranian people do not want peace, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said: This is a gross fallacy, because if he holds a referendum he will find out that all the Iranian people want peace. He wondered if Rafsanjani has held such a referendum to see if the Iranian people want war or peace. Hammadi said Rafsanjani's talk about himself is one thing and his talk about the Iranian people is another, because we know the Iraqi people want peace at a time when they are bravely fighting in defense of their land and sanctities. Moreover, Rafsanjani does not know his people. Peoples are not gamblers. When they lose a martyr they hope not to lose five, ten, or a hundred thousand.

Rafsanjani's remarks came in an interview conducted by two Iranian radio and television correspondents. It will be recalled that yesterday Dr Sa'dun Hammadi made a comprehenisve statement to INA clarifying facts to the Muslim people of Iran and public opinion and expressing Iraq's different viewpoint toward Rafsanjani's utterances in the abovementioned interview.

Dr Hammadi said the interview was arranged in advance. Nevertheless, Rafsanjani's defeat was obvious through the questions and answers because these questions represent the Iranian people's viewpoint although they were phrased otherwise. He attributed Rafsanjani's unconvincing answers to the Iranian regime's lack of objectivity and logic in the dealings undertaken by the Iranian rulers in general, including Rafsanjani, before the war and up to the present.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker added that convincingly answering questions which preoccupy public opinion does not depend on a show of erudition but on the use of exact expressions and the enunciation of facts as they exactly are. That's why Rafsanjani's answers did not fall into place, as he did not use convincing arguments to explain the soundness of the Iranian rulers' concepts on war and peace.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi then discussed a series of questions raised during the interview and Rafsanjani's answers, such as which party started the war, why Iran does not agree to the peace proposed by Iraq, the stand of international bodies on this war, and why these bodies are showing an interest in this war now when they ignored it in the past, as well as the peace calls and what Rafsanjani claims to be guarantees for preventing the recurrence of an Iraqi attack.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reviewed the facts dealing with Iran's violation of the 1975 agreement between Iraq and Iran which the present Iranian regime considered as defunct. Dr Hammadi said: In 1979, the present Iranian regime invited the command of the Barzani rebellion from the United States to reside in Iran so it could resume its hostile activities against Iraq. The Iranian regime also did not return the Iraqi territories of Sayf Sa'd and Zayn al-Qaws which were supposed to be returned to Iraq under the 1975 agreement. The Iranian regime also opened its borders to agent elements and to Iranian elements, allowing them to infiltrate into Iraq to carry out sabotage operations.

Before 4 September 1980 Iraq asked Iran's opinion of the agreement and we repeated the question, but their answer was negative. Besides calling the agreement defunct, they also considered it imperialist before coming to power. How could it be imperialist if the agreement recognized borders as they are fixed by all agreements and the Thalweg line, stipulated noninterference in internal affairs, and called for the return of land which Iran had seized contrary to the border agreements signed by the two countries? What does this mean? It means they want to interfere in internal affairs and not to recognize us. All the Iranian officials repeated this.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker added: The Iranian regime continued its aggressions and transgressions. Iraq replied to these hostile acts with letters and memoranda to the Iranian regime. Iraq has sent 293 letters and memoranda. The Iranian regime continued to commit many acts of terrorism and sabotage in Iraq in addition to its military aggression against Iraqi territory, borders, and cities. From 23 February to 4 September 1979 only, these hostile acts amounted to 548 attacks and 249 Iraqi airspace violations.

After all this, the Iranian regime escalated its aggression against civilian planes, endangering the safety of civilian flights, and started the war on 4 September 1980 when it began using heavy 175-mm and 155-mm guns against Khanaqin, Mandalin Zurbatiyah, and Naft Khaneh, inflicting heavy losses in life and property.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi then spoke about how the Iranian regime began using its Air Force before 22 September 1980 in addition to shelling border posts with artillery as of 8 September 1980, not to mention other attacks and transgressions which were corroborated by then Iranian Defense Minister Fakuri, who said that Iraq would be wiped off the map.

Dr Hammadi said: This is a review of some trangressions by the Iranian regime against the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs and the respect of sovereignty.

Asked about Rafsanjani's allegations that until recently the big powers had not shown any interest in ending the war, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said it is well known that the big powers meant by Rafsanjani are members of the UN Security Council, which issued a resolution on 28 September 1980 calling for an end to the war. Had these countries not wanted to halt the war, they would not have issued that resolution, and these countries also enjoy the right to veto any resolution they do not want.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi added had Khomeyni and Rafsanjani agreed to end the war at the time, the economic and all other losses would have been less than those sustained in a 6-year war. Furthermore, who can vouch for Rafsanjani when he says that he can end the war by military means when the Khomeyni regime has been waging battle on the borders for more than 6 years?

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that on many occasions since the start of the war, Iraq has stressed its call for peace, including the message President Saddam Husayn addressed to Iran's rulers on 2 August 1986, adding that, despite this, Iranian officials' statements, including Rafsanjani's allegations during the interview, try to hint that Iraq wants peace to prepare for military action against Iran at some point.

Answering these statements, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that regardless of who began the war — the evidence we produced shows that Rafsanjani's reasoning is erroneous and that the Iranian people and the world at large know that no country in the region attacked Iran, not to mention that Iraq had made a unilateral decision at the start of the war [not further specified] at the request of Pakistani President Zia-ul Haq and Yasir 'Arafat — I, as a national assembly speaker announce in the name of the representatives of the people and on behalf of the Iraqi leadership our readiness to accept a guarantee of nonaggression from the big powers and the five permanent UN Security Council members. We are also ready to document the guarantee and lodge it with the United Nations, he said, adding that the Iranian rulers claim the big powers are subservient to arrogance. [as received].

Hammadi said: We make a proposal to the United Nations, to the Iranian rulers, and to the international community in accordance with the following formula: Iran will select 30 countries

out of the world's countries, which number more than 100 countries, and Iraq will select 30 other countries. These 60 countries will guarantee nonaggression by either side against the other.

Hammadi also said if Iran rejects this proposal, we will suggest the ICO member-states guarantee nonaggression by one side against the other, adding that, in addition to all this, we are ready to sign a goodneighborliness and nonaggression treaty among the countries surrounding the Gulf region, including Iraq and Iran, adding that the treaty should clearly stipulate that if any member-state commits aggression against any other member-state, all the other states should use their armed forces against the aggressor to end the aggression.

Regarding Rafsanjani's allegations that the purpose of the war against Iran is to preoccupy the Islamic revolution, Dr Sa'dum Hammadi said that neither this regime nor the Shah's regime participated in confronting Israel with the Arabs, that the present regime's allegations express this reality, that Iraq particpated in confronting Israel, and that the Iraqi Army was outside Iraq at the time of the revolution [not further specified] supporting Syria and Jordan militarily.

He added: When the 1973 war broke out, the Iraqi Army sent five divisions and when the cease-fire began there were five Iraqi divisions on the front. Israel admitted one Iraqi armored brigade stopped an attack by three divisions and forced them to reduce their front by 30 percent and take a defensive position. The tombs of our martyrs who fell during that battle are still in Syria. He also said Iran's new allies stopped the war before the Iraqi Army could launch its planned counterattack on the front.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said on the Egyptian front two Iraqi warplane squadrons participated in the first strike on enemy positions, including the ground-to-air missiles launching pads, and on the Syrian front a number of Iraqi warplane squadrons, ground forces, and armored and infantry forces participated in the war, but the Iranian regime did nothing of the sort.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker said Israel dealt a blow to Iraq while Rafsanjani's regime waged a war against it. Israel destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor after Iran failed to destroy it under the cover of the Khomeyni regime's war against Iraq. These facts are sufficient enough for everyone to know who is being helped by Israel to undermine Arab capability and preoccupy Iraq.

Regarding Rafsanjani's statements on who occupies more cities than the other and who occupies more land, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said such statements will not say which side first began the war, adding that when war begins armies fight one another and some of these armies retreat, advance, or occupy 30 km or even 100 km of land. All this cannot determine a final resul. of the Iraqi or the Iranian armies' actions and will not specify the side which first began the war. We have evidence here. If we had had am-bitions for Iran's territory and if we had had an intention of continuing the war, we would not have agreed on 28 September 1980 to halt the war. I believe that at that time Iraq had not reached such depths in Iran's territory — depths about which Rafsanjani is talking.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi also said Rafsanjani knows the military details, namely, that we fight beyond the border in certain places to prevent Rafsanjani's army, which first committed aggression and was prepared to enter our territory, from entering our cities. He added Iraq agreed on 28 September to halt the war, but Rafsanjani and his regime refused to cease fire and if Iraq had had the desire to advance toward Iranian villages and cities, it would not have agreed to that decision.

Asked about the Iranians' reluctance to expand [as received], the Iraqi National Assembly speaker said: Such announcements are good. We can describe the Iranian Government's policy, as announced by Rafsanjani, as good because it is in line with our principle of noninterference in any country's domestic affairs. We presented this principle to the shah, not to Khomeyni. We also presented it to Khomeyni several times. As it is clear from its name, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has no arms in any foreign countries.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi added that the Iranians interfered in the domestic affairs of the region's countries. They interfered in the domestic affairs of Kuwait, Bahrain, and Lebanon. They also interfered in Iraq's domestic affairs before the war. They also killed and committed aggression as we explained at the beginning of our conversation. Khomeyni's message to [Imam Musa] al-Sadr proves this. The Iranians' allegations that their government's policy is based on noninterference in other countries' domestic affairs needs testing and if they apply this policy it will be a good thing.

Ramadan Voices Hopes for Nonaligned Summit

JN310730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit conference, left Baghdad for Zimbabwe at dawn today.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said the Iraqi delegation will submit President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers as a peace plan to end the Iraq-Iran war. He stressed that Iraq plays a strong and effective role within the Nonaligned Movement not only because it is a founding member but also because of Iraq's great activity and real desire to support this movement's efforts to perform its role in the international arena in a manner that conforms with its objectives and the circumstances from which most nonaligned countries are suffering.

The first deputy prime minister indicated that Iraq's peaceful policy and its sincere and serious cooperation with the nonaligned summit committee and other committees throughout the past 6 years have been appreciated by the international community's bodies, organizations, and peace-loving governments. He hoped that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit will clearly and strongly call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war according to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Charter, and international law.

Continuing Reportage on Soviet Delegation in Amman

29 Aug Talks

JN291154 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister and CPSU Central Committee member, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, they held an extensive discussion of the international situation and recent developments in the Middle East.

The two sides agreed that achieving peace in the region and solving its problems can only be achieved through the convocation of an international conference attended by all the parties to the dispute, as well as the five permanent UN Security Council member-states. They discussed the best ways to expedite the convocation of such a conference and to prepare regional and international circumstances to make it a success. The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on the Iraq-Iran war and the danger of its continuation for the security of the region and the world, as well as the responsibility of all countries, particularly the large ones, to exert efforts to stop it.

The prime minister was briefed by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister on his country's stand on the subject of disarmament and stopping nuclear tests, as well as on Soviet efforts being exerted to reach an international detente to achieve mutual security for all peoples. The Jordanian and Soviet sides discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them in all trade and economic fields.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Dhuqan al-Hindawi, acting foreign minister, and Falih al-Tawil, the Jordanian ambassador to Moscow. It was attended on the Soviet side by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries and North Africa Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman.

Meets With King Husayn

JN291409 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister and CPSU Central Committee member, and the delegation accompanying him at the Royal Hashemite Court today.

At the beginning of the meeting, Vorontsov conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn the greetings of Soviet leader Gorbachev and Soviet officials. The two sides reviewed the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Attending the meeting were the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman.

Departs for Syria

JN300922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Amman — Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, and the accompanying delegation left Amman for Damascus via Al-Ramtha this morning after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and a number of senior officials.

In a statement to PETRA, Vorontsov said his talks with King Husayn and the prime minister were positive and fruitful. He added the talks dealt with the most urgent international issues, asserting the Middle East was at the top of these issues.

The Soviet official also added the talks dealt with ways to halt the Iraq-Iran war. He explained the two sides were in complete agreement that the continuation of bloodshed in this dispute cannot serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

He added: With all satisfaction, I briefed His Majesty King Husayn and the prime minister on the Soviet Government's initiatives regarding disarmament and world security.

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN300738 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Aug 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Mutual Agreement and Respect"]

[Text] As Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov's visit [to Jordan] expresses Moscow's interest in and appreciation of Jordan's vital role in the Middle East, Jordan's policy on its part has always attached special importance to the role which the USSR can play within the framework of the search for a political settlement of the regional crisis.

The mutual appreciation for the roles Jordan and the USSR can play on this level was reflected during the meeting which took place yesterday between Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Vorontsov. The two sides' viewpoints were in agreement on a number of aspects of the Middle East issue.

The agreement between Amman and Moscow that achieving peace in the Middle East and solving its problems is possible only through an international conference, to be attended by all concerned parties and the five permanent UN Security Council members, is one of the major points on which the two countries' viewpoints are identical. Each of the two countries — separately — maintains an indispensable role in the framework of the search for peace in the Middle East.

The agreement in viewpoints between Jordan and the USSR on the seriousness of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war regarding security in the region and the entire world is considered an important step toward achieving peace in the Gulf. This gain is no less important than a similar gain in the framework of the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As we praise the firm Soviet stand by the side of Arab issues and its continuous support for the process to achieve just and perma-

nent peace in the region, we hope Moscow will not leave the initiative in the hands of Washington and will assume all its international responsibility in this area to create a state of balance and to facilitate the search for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

USSR's Petrovskiy Leaves Amman After Talks

LD300904 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, Aug 30 (KUNA) — Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy left here Saturday ending a two-day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with King Husayn and Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i.

The Soviet-Jordanian talks centered on the Mideast peace process, the Iraq-Iran war and bilateral relations.

Petrovskiy who arrived here last Thursday night headed for [words indistinct].

Al-Rifa'i Leaves for Egypt With King's Message

JN310915 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for Alexandria this morning. Before his departure, Al-Rifa'i said that he was carrying a message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with the visit Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, and the official Soviet delegation paid to Amman and the talks Vorontsov held with his majesty the king.

Prince Hasan Returns From Morocco 29 Aug

JN291739 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat returned to Amman this evening following a 4-day visit to Morocco. During the visit, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan met with His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II and participated in the fourth Arab-African Cultural Forum which concluded yesterday. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Transportation Minister Departs Amman

JN011601 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Asadi, Iraqi transport and communications minister, and his delegation left Amman today after a 5-day visit to Jordan during which they held talks with Jordanian Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani on relations between the two fraternal countries in the transportation field. During the visit, the Jordanian and Iraqi sides also held several meetings to discuss ways to develop land and air transportation between Jordan and Iraq. Al-Asadi led the Iraqi side to the meetings of the general assembly and board of directors of the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company to discuss ways to develop the company's work to guarantee the flow of goods into fraternal Iraq as well as ways to improve transportation between the two fraternal countries and in the Arab homeland.

The Iraqi minister was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani, the Transportation Ministry under secretary, senior ministry officials, the director general of the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Amman.

Karami, Others To Meet With Syria's Khaddam

NC300624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ministers Salim al-Huss, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt are expected to visit Damascus today at the invitation of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam will receive Karami and the ministers at his office this morning. The talks will deal with the situation in Lebanon.

Minister Birri left for the Syrian capital last night.

Karami, Birri, Al-Huss Return

NC301920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has returned from Damascus. Outlining the principles of the planned dialogue, he said that they are based on the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. They seek to liberate the south, define powers in line with a democratic system, do whatever is necessary to achieve the army's harmony and unity and to solidify its national role, and define the distinguished relations between Lebanon and Syria. These relations do not stem from laws or constitutions; they rise to a level of sacredness.

Prime Minister Karami returned to Tripoli from Damascus at 1845 aboard a military helicopter after holding discussions with President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials.

Upon his return, Karami said: It was necessary to visit Damascus and to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. Our objective was to brief him on what we have experienced and to explain to him the issues we seek to deal with on the basis of the initiative for dialogue. We hope this initiative will allow us to formulate solutions for rescue and reform based on the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. We hope these solutions will lead to the liberation of the south and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425.

Minister Birri also returned to Beirut from Damascus tonight. He immediately telephoned Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and briefed him on the atmosphere of the meetings held in the Syrian capital.

Minister Salim al-Huss went to the north to meet with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin.

Junblatt Returns

NC301924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt returned to Al-Mukhtarah from Damascus this evening.

All Cabinet Ministers Present at Dialogue Meeting

NC020732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The cabinet dialogue session began at approximately 0945 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karami and with all ministers present. Before the discussions began, reporters and photographers took photos while the ministers were shaking hands. One meeting will be held today and an official statement will be released on the outcome.

Karami Comments on Meeting

NC021116 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The dialogue government [hukumat al-hiwar] has decided to formulate a national charter and Ministers Salim al-Huss and Al-Hashim will outline its main points. The government has also declared an open security truce and the security committee has been instructed to enforce this truce under the auspices of Beirut's military headquarters. An information truce to clear the air and hearts has also been declared. The customs director has been invited to attend the forthcoming session scheduled for Friday at 0900.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The cabinet met as a dialogue committee. The committee began its work by submitting the issues that must be resolved in order to save Lebanon. As a result of the discussions, it has been decided to formulate a national charter based on the principles of Lebanese unity, Arab identity, and constitutional and systemic reform. The charter would also mandate the establishment of a national army to defend the homeland and the people, to liberate the south, and implement the resolutions on [Israeli] withdrawal from this holy land.

An open security truce has been declared and the security committee has been ordered to implement this decision under the auspices of Beirut's military command. An information truce has also been declared in order to clear the atmosphere and hearts. The meeting also dealt with restoring the status of the ports and treasury rights. The customs director has been invited to attend the forthcoming session scheduled at 0900 on Friday. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Meets Al-Asad's Brother

NC301150 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The newspaper *L'Orient Le Jour* reported today that President Al-Jumayyil met with Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president, at a dinner hosted by businessman 'Isam Faris aboard his yacht on the Cote d'Azure yesterday evening.

Concludes Visit to Nice, Returns
NC011708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Lebanon this evening at the end of a 4-day visit to Nice. During his visit, the president met with European and Arab figures.

Secret Group Threatens U.S., NATO States' Citizens
NC292011 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] A secret organization calling itself the Movement of Arab Fedayeen — the Suicide Squads [Harakat al-Fida'iyin al-'Arab — Al-Saraya al-Intihariyah] has threatened to take vengeance on Americans and on the citizens of all NATO countries if the United States attacks Libya.

Another Group Threatens U.S., NATO
NC300548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A group calling itself the Movement of Arab Commandos [Harakat al-Kumandus al-'Arab] last night threatened to attack Americans and NATO personnel if the United States carries out any new air strikes against Libya. The previously unknown group sent a statement to the newspaper *Al-Safir* to this effect. The group said: We mean what we say. We can reach deep into the United States, the White House, and the other NATO countries.

Israeli Armored Forces Reportedly Deploy in South
NC291923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that Israeli armored forces have deployed in a number of border strip villages during the past few hours. They have established positions at the crossing points separating the liberated and occupied areas in the south.

Israeli Helicopters Patrol Southern Coast
NC311943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli and army of southern Lebanon forces have been intensively patrolling the security zone since this afternoon. Israeli helicopters have been flying over the entire southern coast since this evening.

Israeli forces raked Bayt Yahun, Tibnin, and 'Ayta al-Jabal with artillery and tank fire this afternoon in retaliation for the shelling of Al-Tayyibah.

Pro-'Arafat Unit Said To Arrive in Sidon
NC301156 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Press reports quote a ministerial source in West Beirut as saying that a group of Palestinian forces loyal to Yasir 'Arafat recently arrived in Sidon from Tunisia by sea. These sources note that senior Palestinian officials headed the returning group. Among these figures were Colonel Mahmud Najjar, Major Ghazi Muhanna, Colonel Mas'ud Harb, Lieutenant Fawzi Tamir, and Lieutenant Hasan Fayyad.

These reports say that 'Arafat is using several channels to hold regular contacts with Palestinian officials on the extension of the Syrian security plan and the possibility that it may include the Sidon camps.

Druze Police Disarm Palestinian Group Along Coast
NC020627 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to security reports, the Progressive Socialist Party police surrounded the Dawud al-'Ali quarter in Wadi al-Zaynah on the Iqlim al-Kharrub coast last night. The police force disarmed the inhabitants, the vast majority of whom are Palestinians, seizing weapons and ammunition estimated at 4 truck loads. Reports say that the measures were taken in the wake of increasing explosions caused by rival Palestinian groups along the Iqlim al-Kharrub coast.

Explosion Damages British Bank in East Beirut
NC301304 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 30 (AFP) — A pro-Libyan group on Saturday claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on the British Bank here earlier in the day, and for having planted a bomb that was defused outsite the Bank of America branch in a northern suburb on August 23.

The Fedayeen Arab Cells, which had previously claimed responsibility for the killing of two Britons and an American, sent a note to a Western news agency at Tripoli in northern Lebanon claiming the two bombs.

The hand-written note said the group had planted the 500 gram (one pound) bomb that damaged the bank in the Al-Dawrah suburb of mainly-Christian East Beirut Saturday. The bomb caused no reported injuries.

The group claimed to have planted a bomb outside the Bank of America in nearby Jall al-Dib on May 23, which was found and defused.

The Fedayeen Arab Cells earlier claimed to have executed British hostages Leigh Douglas and Philip Patfield and American Peter Kilburn in reprisal for the U.S raids on Libya on April 15. The bodies were found on a mountain to the south-east of Beirut two days later.

Norwegian Convoy Attacked; No Casualties Reported
NC011152 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from south Lebanon indicate that a Norwegian convoy vehicle was hit by machinegun fire as the convoy was passing through Kafr Fila. No casualties were reported.

Rocket Fired at French Post East of Ma'rakah
NC021128 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to information from Tyre, at midnight yesterday unidentified gunmen tried to infiltrate into the headquarters of the French UNIFIL unit located in Tayr Dibbah. Unidentified gunmen also fired a rocket at the French guard post east of Ma'rakah, but no casualties were reported.

New Group Claims 7 May Kidnapping of French Citizen
NC291813 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 29 (AFP) — A previously unknown group calling itself the Unified Forces of Justice claimed responsibility Friday for the kidnapping of 84-year-old Camille Sontag, a French national seized here on May 7.

A handwritten note in Arabic, sent to the local newspaper *Al-Nahar*, said the group was holding the French Government responsible for whatever may happen to Mr. Sontag and the other French hostages in Lebanon if France "continues to follow the policy of the great American satan."

Seven French nationals are currently being held in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad, a shadowy Moslem group, warned Thursday against any effort to free U.S. and French hostages it claims to hold in Lebanon.

Any such attempt would result in death for both the hostages and would-be rescuers, Islamic Jihad said in a statement.

New Group Claims Explosion in West Beirut 1 Sep
NC012128 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] An explosion took place in the vicinity of government house located in the Al-Sana'i' area of West Beirut at 2320 this evening. No details are yet available.

An anonymous person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Revolutionary Punishment Organization [Munazzamat al-Qasas al-Thawri] told the Voice of Lebanon that the blast was the result of an exploding rocket fired at the government house. The caller said that this explosion is a warning to all ministers prior to their meeting on 2 September and a protest against the biased implementation of the security plan in West Beirut.

Islamic Jihad Warns Against Rescue Attempt
NC021016 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Aug 86 pp 1,9

["Text" of a typewritten statement by the Islamic Jihad Organization sent to the office of an international news agency in West Beirut on 28 August — all quotation marks as published]

[Text] "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

"As for them, they are but plotting a scheme, and I am planning a scheme, therefore grant a delay to the unbelievers: Give respite to them gently (for a while)" [Koranic verse]

Verily God Almighty said the truth"

"All current international and local plots and schemes under the auspices of the Great Satan to discover the destiny of the hostages that we keep are doomed to fail, as have previous ones.

"Therefore, we warn whoever is thinking of carrying out any military operation or other foolish attempt to free the hostages that his and the hostages' fate will be much worse than what happened to the Marines on the outskirts of West Beirut.

"And let it be known to all that we will show no mercy or leniency in this respect, and our response will be grave.

"We hold the ignorant American Government fully responsible, and we say to the relatives of the hostages that we should not be held accountable for the hostages' lives after this statement.

"He who forewarns is excused.

"The Islamic Jihad Organization."

Beirut Fighting Casualty Figures Reported
NC301736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The security situation along the traditional lines in the capital from the commercial markets area to Sodeco, Primo, Al-Barjawi, Ra's al-Nab', and Al-Tibbiyah suffered a setback between 1400 and 1645 today, at which time a ceasefire agreement was reached. Seven people [number as heard] were injured in the fighting, including three members of the Lebanese Army. The clashes involved the use of flat trajectory fire and rockets, accompanied by shells falling on areas close to the contact lines. Najib Daw, Samir Daw, Ahmad Shukri, Adline Ahmad 'Ubayd, and 'Abdu Ahmad 'Ubayd were injured by the shelling.

Earlier shelling along the Sodeco-Primo-Ra's al-Nab' combat line wounded Lebanese Army Lieutenant George al-Maqdisi, Sergeant George Anton, and Private Jean Jarjurah.

The old Sidon road and the approaches to 'Ayn al-Rummanah came under sporadic sniper fire at noon.

Reportage on Lebanese Prime Minister in Damascus

Karami Arrives 30 Aug

JN300857 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0847 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Aug (SANA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this morning. He was received at Damascus airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Al-Kasm and Karami then left for Al-Rawdah Palace, Karami's place of residence while in Damascus.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN301552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm attended the meeting.

At 1400 today the meeting was joined by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Lebanese Education Minister Salim al-Huss; Nabih Birri, justice and south affairs minister and Amal leader; and Walid Junblatt, public works minister and Progressive Socialist Party leader.

Talks revolved around the recent situation and developments in the Lebanese arena and the possibility of extricating Lebanon from its dilemma. Talks also revolved around the efforts to initiate a national dialogue leading to national accord and a solution in Lebanon.

The president affirmed Syria's principled stand offering every possible assistance to the Lebanese brothers in their endeavor to end the civil war and attain national accord that constitutes a way out of the current situation and the beginning of the solution. The president said that Syria supports all dialogue which leads to a way out of the abnormal situation in Lebanon which is a result of lengthy years of internal disputes and Israeli-imperialist interference in its internal affairs.

Departs 30 Aug

JN301613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus this evening for home. On hand to see him off at Damascus International Airport were Prime Minister Dr Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Minister of Information Yasin Rajjuh, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Lebanese Minister Skaf Arrives in Damascus

NC301317 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Lebanese Information Minister Joseph Skaf arrived in Damascus at noon today. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is scheduled to meet with the minister this afternoon.

Events Mark Anniversary of Libyan 1 Sep Revolution

Al-Asad Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

JN311154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 1 September Revolution.

In his cable, the president expressed on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in his own name the sincerest congratulations to Col al-Qadhdhafi and the fraternal Libyan Arab people on this occasion which comes this year while the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab nation is becoming fiercer. The president asserted that we in the two fraternal countries are facing this onslaught with determination for steadfastness and confrontation and with the resolution to defend the Arab nation's rights as well as with an insistence on the measures agreed on in the field of unity.

Group Departs for Celebrations

JN311238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Damascus for the Libyan Jamahiriyah at noon today leading a delegation from the Ba'th Party's leadership to participate in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Seeing Al-Ahmar off at Damascus International Airport were Comrades Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj and Mut'ib Shinan, members of the National Command; a number of party cadres; and the official in charge of the Libyan relations office in Damascus.

Continuing Reportage on Peres-Mubarak Summit

15 Sep Meeting Planned

TA020626 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Yitzhaq Shor]

[Excerpt] "Mubarak objects to the establishment of a Palestinian state more now than ever before, but feels the need to do something for the Palestinians whatever the solution will be. Husayn considers the establishment of a Palestinian state a tragedy. Mubarak and Husayn are in agreement on this matter." These remarks were made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday during a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

The prime minister told the Knesset that he is seriously seeking peace, and that he plans to meet Mubarak on 15 September to search together for a strategy that will enable the peace process to continue. [passage omitted]

Peres, Shamir Differ on Agenda

TA301900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Report by political correspondent Yig'al Goren]

[Text] There is less than a week until the Peres-Mubarak summit and preparations on both the technical and substantive planes have entered a high gear. The general assumption is that in the course of the week the problem of the arbiters' names will be solved, and that by the end of this week the arbitral compromis, which is a condition for the summit, will be signed.

I learned this evening that the most senior U.S. diplomatic representatives in Egypt, Israel, and Jordan have also entered the picture of preparations for the summit, the U.S. representatives serving as channels of communications between the three capitals, especially with regard to the substantive issues which will be discussed in the summit. The key subject which concerns Washington and Cairo is how the summit can be used for the purpose of renewing the political process in the Middle East. It is against this background that one should view President Mubarak's visit to Jordan and the pressure the Egyptian president is exerting on the PLO so that the latter will soften its position.

This is indeed the issue which has begun to create disagreements between the Likud and the Alignment again. While the advisers in the Prime Minister's Office are already checking how it will be possible, in the course of the summit, to reach a joint declaration with operational aspects for the continuation of the Middle East political process, Yitzhaq Shamir prefers that normalization in relations with Egypt be the key topic. Advisers in Shamir's office say the danger is that Prime Minister Peres will discuss with Mubarak the possible incorporation of the PLO in the political process and an international conference. These subjects, to which Shamir is vehemently opposed, may create cracks in the national unity government.

In contrast, the Prime Minister's Office refuses to view the upcoming summit as a formal occasion only: The summit is viewed as a last minute opportunity to set the wheels of the political process in motion, and an international conference is definitely one of the possibilities which should be aspired to, according to Peres' office.

At any event, tension is expected to mount between the Likud and the Alignment against the background of the issues which will be raised during the summit. The Alignment and the Likud are expected to discuss these issues very soon.

NEWSWEEK Report on Summit Denied

TA311619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] *Newsweek* writes that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has asked the U.S. Administration to turn his meeting with President Mubarak into a sort of new Camp David summit. Mr Peres requested that Secretary of State Shultz participate in the meeting, but according to *Newsweek* President Reagan and Mr Shultz rejected the request because they do not want to participate in this sort of summit unless progress is ensured.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said in reaction that this report is totally false.

Newsweek also quotes U.S. officials as saying that President Reagan agreed to receive Prime Minister Peres in November [as heard] only as a sort of consolation prize. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer adds that recently the Prime Minister's Office has been exerting daily pressure on the White House to ensure that a meeting between President Reagan and Mr Peres is held.

Peres To Stick by Guidelines

TA010941 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Reported by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres does not intend to raise before Egyptian President Mubarak ideas that deviate from the basic guidelines agreed on with the Likud regarding the issue of Palestinian representation and the procedure for negotiations in the framework of an international forum. This was stated by a senior source in Jerusalem yesterday. However, it has been learned that Peres is still examining several ideas proposed by Avraham Tamir, the director general of his office, prior to Tamir's meeting with Mubarak in which they finalized the issue of the summit.

It has been reported that Peres refuses to make to the Egyptian president concessions on the issue of Palestinian representation that deviate from the formulas he raised during the past year and which he presented to King Hassan. Peres also continues to oppose the proposal of moderate PLO circles that Israel recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination in exchange for the latter's recognizing UN Resolution 242. The prime minister will propose to Mubarak the establishment of mutual prepara-

tory teams that will attempt to consolidate conditions for implementing the old idea of a preparatory meeting leading to an international conference.

David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and Robi Sabel, the ministry's legal adviser, will apparently depart for Cairo tomorrow in an attempt to conclude the issue of the arbiters and overcome difficulties regarding the marking of one of the border points in Tabah, as well as other points along the border. Once the arbitral compromis is signed, apparently this weekend, Egypt will announce the appointment of an ambassador to Tel Aviv. Senior sources in Jerusalem say that the chances of the appointment of Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, are good. Basyuni was recently given the rank of ambassador. After several months in Tel Aviv, Basyuni will receive a new appointment and another diplomat will be posted there. Egypt has not yet announced this officially, and it is possible that a different diplomat will be appointed. [passage omitted]

Husayn Rejects Participation

TA010542 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Middle East editor Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] A concerted effort by the U.S., Egypt and Israel to induce King Husayn to join next week's anticipated summit in Egypt has failed. Husayn now appears to have made his refusal to meet with Prime Minister Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak virtually final, reliable Palestinian sources said yesterday.

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's trip to Egypt yesterday, and Mubarak's visit last week to Jordan, were both part of the now apparently doomed effort to draw Jordan into the summit, according to the sources who returned from Amman after meeting with senior Jordanian officials.

The two visits were also tied to efforts to bring about a Jordanian-PLO reconciliation and an agreement on a list of Palestinians who could participate in a joint negotiating team, the sources said.

The sources noted that the U.S. had been behind much of the flurry of diplomatic activity, and had apparently coordinated its moves with Jerusalem in an attempt to invest the summit with broader significance for long-term Middle East peace efforts.

The U.S. had tried to convince Jordan to give its blessing to a joint communique issued by U.S. Vice President George Bush and Mubarak, during Bush's recent visit to the region, the Palestinian sources noted. But the Jordanians refused to approve the joint statement even secretly.

Referring to the attempted PLO-Jordanian rapprochement, the sources said that a series of high-level contacts between Jordanian officials and PLO representatives in Amman and another Arab capital had taken place during August.

The contacts had dealt with requests by the PLO's Fatah branch to reopen five offices closed earlier this summer in Husayn's crackdown on the Palestinian organization, the sources said. The PLO officials had also asked Jordan to allow 40 Fatah officials to resume their activity in Amman.

According to the source, Jordan has not yet given a final answer to either request.

But Jordanian officials appear confident that the PLO is eager to keep communication lines open and to improve relations with the Hashemite Kingdom, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Peres Briefs Knesset Committee

TA011133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will arrive in our region tonight for a shuttle mission between Jerusalem, Cairo, and Amman. This is to examine the stands of the sides on the eve of the planned summit between Peres and Mubarak. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, said this during a briefing on the political processes in our region.

Our correspondents Shalom Oren and Hayim Zissowitz report that the prime minister detailed to the committee members several new proposals being discussed for advancing negotiations in the region through an international conference. The prime minister also said there is a proposal for formulating a joint document that would be acceptable to all sides to the conflict. Regarding the summit with Mubarak, the prime minister said three issues will be discussed during it, in the following order: Tabah, normalization, and the peace process in the region.

Further on Peres Briefing

TA020618 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by the parliamentary correspondent]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday informed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that political elements are examining the possibility of convening a preliminary conference in preparation for a Middle East peace conference.

The Soviets would like the preliminary conference to be made up solely of the five permanent members of the Security Council, but this, according to Peres, is out of the question. Other proposals being considered include one in which the preliminary conference would be made up of the five permanent powers and the parties to the conflict, while a third proposal refers to a solely Israeli-Arab conference, without a third party. Peres also reported that the drafting of a joint Israeli-Arab document is being discussed.

Peres noted that the conclusion of the arbitral compromis, normalization, and the comprehensive peace process will be the focal points during the summit meeting between him and Mubarak.

Peres said that the Soviet Union is caught between opposing views in the Arab world: The moderate countries want Moscow to renew diplomatic relations with Israel, while the radical elements oppose this.

In reply to a question by Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar as to whether Israel is stipulating conditions for the Soviet consular delegation's visit to Israel, Peres said that we are demanding reciprocity but not posing conditions. One should not enter negotiations with ultimatums, he added. "In Helsinki they talked about property and we talked about the Jews." In Peres' view, making the Soviets' visit to Israel conditional on a visit by an Israeli delegation to the Soviet Union is "nonsense."

Peres also remarked that Jordan has only found a partial substitute for Yasir 'Arafat in 'Atallah 'Atallah (Abu Za'im), who resigned from the PLO leadership. He denied reports that Jordan had permitted the opening of five PLO offices on its territory. He revealed that the Arab bank in the occupied territories would be opened on condition that no money be channeled from it to terrorists, and that the bank would be jointly supervised: The Bank of Israel will supervise the flow of shekels, while the Central Jordanian Bank will supervise the flow of dinars.

The prime minister also said that the defense budget cannot be cut any more, and hinted at the need to increase it. "The objective of my trip to the United States will be to initiate a 2-year economic-political package." [passage omitted]

Weizman Leaves 'Secretly' for Talks in FRG, Italy

TA010423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman left secretly last night for two countries in Western Europe to brief their leaders about the political moves in the Middle East. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Weizman will meet West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. Prime Minister Peres has directed him to brief the leaders about political activity in our region since the Peres-Hassan summit and up to the expected summit between Peres and Mubarak. Weizman's trip was coordinated with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Meets With FRG's Kohl, Comments

TA011735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman made an unexpected trip to Bonn today, giving rise to intense speculation about the purpose of his visit. [passage omitted]

A short time ago, Weizman himself spoke in a telephone interview with the Voice of Israel. For more details, over to Steve Weizman:

'Ezer Weizman took great pains to play down his meeting with Kohl. He said it was just part of the normal process of contacts between governments. Without going into detail, Weizman said the conversation covered, what he called, the Israeli Government's achievements, the political and general situation in the Middle East, possibilities for the future and, of course, the planned Peres- Mubarak summit. He said there was nothing mysterious being concealed, and repeated that the meeting should not be overdramatized. All we want to do, he said, is put the German leader in the picture.

Police Allegedly To Interrogate Shamir on Shin Bet

TA311810 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
31 Aug 86 pp 1, 13

[Report by Orly Azulai-Katz and Roni Shaqed]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will have to be summoned for interrogation in the Shin Bet affair. This is the assessment which is being consolidated by the police team investigating the issue following new testimony it has received in the last few days.

Several of the Shin Bet people interrogated in connection with the No 300 bus affair said that several months ago Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom said that Yitzhaq Shamir is "a real terrorist, and therefore we will have an easier time with him."

Police investigators believe that these remarks, as well as other testimony indicates that Shamir indeed knows certain details about the affair which should be investigated.

Shamir's associates said yesterday, in reaction to reports about his imminent invitation for interrogation, that he is not apprehensive about being questioned by the police in connection with the Shin Bet affair. The associates said that "if he is indeed invited for questioning by the police he will answer the questions posed to him."

The associates said, however, that Shamir expressed dissatisfaction with the leaks from the police investigation. According to them he predicted that such leaks would occur, saying the reliability of their contents is doubtful.

The police have not informed Shamir officially that they intend to interrogate him, but apparently already this week the police commissioner will ask the vice prime minister to answer questions in the Shin Bet affair. If indeed such an interrogation takes place, it will not be conducted in the police headquarters, and the police commissioner will come for this purpose to Shamir's office in the Foreign Ministry.

Shamir's Office Denies Report

TA011050 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Ya'ir Fidel]

[Text] The police team investigating the Shin Bet affair is continuing its investigation of the pardoned Shin Bet men, summoning them on short notice. It is believed that the investigation will continue for the rest of the week.

Police officers are angry about a report published yesterday according to which Shin Bet people testified that they had heard Avraham Shalom saying "Shamir is a real terrorist, and therefore we will have an easier time with him." They utterly rejected this report, saying: "With full responsibility we can say that not a single word in it is true."

The police sources said that none of the Shin Bet people had discussed this issue with correspondents, and nobody can talk about what they say during the interrogation except for the police. "We are certain that nobody in the police leaked this report to the press."

Shamir's office also does not know the source of the report that Shamir is to be interrogated by the police this week. Officials in the office said that "we do not know about such an interrogation." Sources close to the investigation yesterday said that in their opinion Shamir will not be interrogated until the interrogation of all the Shin Bet people is completed.

Officials: Shamir Knew 'All Details'

TA020847 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] During the police interrogation, the outgoing head of the Shin Bet, Avraham Shalom, and his former deputy, Re'uven Hazaq, said that Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir knew all the details of the Shin Bet affair at every stage. Shalom and Hazaq testified that they had received orders from Shamir on how to act immediately after the bus affair and during the investigations by the Zore'a and Blatman commissions.

Avraham Shalom and Re'uven Hazaq were questioned separately by a senior police team. Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom said during his interrogation that it was Shamir who had given him "authorization and permission" for all his actions, as he had stated in his request for clemency from the president.

Yitzhaq Shamir's associates vehemently deny the remarks attributed to Avraham Shalom and Re'uven Hazaq. According to them, Shamir only knew details of the affair in the most general terms and was not involved, directly or indirectly, in the coverup or the tampering and withholding of evidence from the two commissions of inquiry. [passage omitted]

Gur Refuses To Serve Under Shamir; Peres Reacts

TA011610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Gur informed Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening that he does not intend to continue to serve in Yitzhaq Shamir's government because of Shamir's involvement in the Shin Bet affair. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the prime minister rejected Minister Gur's announcement, and informed him that he plans to convene a limited forum of Alignment ministers to discuss his announcement.

Force Fired on in S. Lebanon; No Injuries

TA292010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text]Small arms fire was directed this afternoon at an IDF force which was patrolling the security zone border in the Al-Litani River area in the central sector. None of the soldiers of the patrol was hurt and they returned the fire. Later the force combed the area and found some ammunition and explosives.

ASL Positions Attacked; No Casualties

TA311125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] This morning terrorists attacked a position of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] near the town of Al-Tayyibah in the central sector of the security zone with light weapons and RPG's. The ASL unit manning the position chased away the assailants without sustaining any casualties.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that fire was directed at ASL positions near Jazzin and Kafr Falus yesterday from an area north of the security zone. There were no casualties in this case either. It is believed that the fire came from the eastern suburbs of Sidon.

One Dead in 'Retaliation'

TA011415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Troops of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] attacked the village of Qabrikha, north of the security zone, in retaliation for firing from this village at an ASL position on Saturday. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar has learned that the ASL's attack caused the death of a 16-year-old girl and wounded her father and four of her brothers. Some 10 houses were demolished and house pets were killed in the attack.

Al-Qadhdhafi States Desire To 'Abolish' NAM

LD012337 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, the leader of victory and defiance, arrived in Harare yesterday evening [1 Sep] for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

On his arrival at the Harare airport, the brother leader of the revolution made the following statement to the press:

Primarily, I came here to stress my solidarity with and support for my brothers, the people and Government of Zimbabwe, in the face of racialism. I also came to make my voice heard together with the African strugglers, who are struggling against apartheid in South Africa, and to put my resources at their disposal.

As for the nonaligned conference, I will do my best to overcome this movement and to abolish it completely. I will also do my best to divide this world into two camps only — the liberation camp, and the imperialist camp — as in actual fact there is nothing else in the world but these two camps.

Libyan Group Seeks Member Protection From U.S. Acts

LD010953 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Dulhija 27, Shahr al-Fatih 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Libya's delegation to the non-alignment summit have requested the inclusion of an item to the agenda concerning means of protecting member countries from American imperialist acts of aggression.

The delegation urged that member countries of the movement should condemn the abortive barbaric North Atlantic American aggression against Libya and that it should urge the UN to do the same.

Ministers Hold Evening Plenary Session 29 Aug

TANJUG Reports Proceedings

LD292353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Harare, August 29 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned ministerial conference this evening decided for Kampuchea's seat to remain vacant at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit opening in Harare on Monday.

This evening's plenary session of the ministerial conference began only after 19:30 hours local time, since special meetings in groups were held throughout the day in an effort to adjust positions on open questions, including the proposals for the extension of the summit agenda.

The ministerial conference ended two days of its work with the plenary session this evening. The political and economic committees, preparing the draft summit documents, will resume work tomorrow.

Opening the session tonight, Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende informed the ministers that it has been agreed in consultations among the delegations not to broaden the agenda.

Mangwende went on to formulate the agreed-on proposal on Kampuchea's seat at the eighth summit to remain vacant, i.e., to retain the "vacant seat" status, a stand essentially the same as the one taken at the Delhi non-aligned conference. Also, the Coordinating Bureau was authorized to find a solution to this problem by the ninth summit.

The proposal formulation was adopted despite a difference in views expressed by Malaysia and Vietnam. The Malaysian delegation believes it is necessary to provide for Sihanouk's government to represent Democratic Kampuchea at the meetings of the non-aligned countries, it being the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese delegation claims that the Heng Samrin regime controls the entire national territory and that this gives it the right to take part in the meetings of the non-aligned countries. The Vietnamese representative, however, said his government would accept the "vacant seat" status for Kampuchea so that the summit may concentrate on other important questions. [passage omitted]

At the closing plenary session, Libya's representative informed the ministers that the situation in the Mediterranean was deteriorating due to the fact that the United States is strengthening its military presence there. The delegate urged the non-aligned countries to lend assistance and support to Libya.

Zimbabwe Foreign Minister and ministerial conference chairman Witness Mangwende characterized the ministerial gathering as a very successful and frank working consultation which will enable the heads of state or government effectively to seek solutions to major world problems.

'Special' Document on RSA Adopted

LD292340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2049 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 29 (TANJUG) — Ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries tonight adopted draft special declaration on southern Africa which is to be submitted for approval to the heads of state or government. The draft says that primary [word indistinct] for the aggravation of the situation in that part of Africa is the continued existence of apartheid which has been declared by the international community as a crime against humanity.

Instead of heeding the call of the international community to erradicate apartheid the racist Pretoria regime has stepped up its oppression and subjugation of the people of South Africa through imposition of a state of emergency and other oppressive measures — says the draft.

Taking into account situation in South Africa the ministers proposed to the heads of state or government to accept that on Namibia they reaffirm once again United Nations Security Council Resolution Number 435 (1978) as the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement. They also think that UN are responsible to bring independence to Namibia without further delay. UN secretary general is requested to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of the mentioned resolution. All non-aligned countries are invited to urge international community to exert maximum pressures including the imposition of sanctions towards the removal of obstacles for the implementation of Resolution 435.

The draft declaration calls upon the member countries of the movement to step up bilateral assistance to SWAPO, support groups and anti-apartheid movement in the United States and Western world, condemn so-called provisional government in Namibia, renew call to UN Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and call member states to be active in the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia next month.

In the part on South Africa draft declaration stresses out the commitment of the non-aligned world to the eradication of the "evil system of apartheid" through the adoption of special measures to hasten its total elimination. For the sake of that the following measures are proposed in this draft: prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa; (?cessation) of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, investment and financial loans; end to all promotion of support for trade with South Africa; prohibition of imports from South Africa of agriculture products, coal, uranium, iron and steel etc.

Draft consists the measures concerning termination of visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa, air and shipping links, cessation of academic, cultural scientific and sports relations with South Africa, suspension of cultural and agreements with the regime and so on. All states are invited to increase material and financial assistance to the people of South Africa through their liberation movements.

As far as Front Line and other neighbouring states are concerned draft provides the provision on necessary resources to these states to enhance their defence capacity. Also mobilisation or assistance for these states to enhance their capacity to withstand the effect of sabotage economic blockades and economic aggression by the racist regime.

The establishment of a solidarity fund for southern Africa is also recommended in the draft.

Statement Issued on Soweto Killings

MB301139 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministers of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] condemned the recent killing of more than 30 blacks by South African authorities. They said the act constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in southern Africa. A statement released at the end of their 2-day meeting in Harare said the killings come at a time when the summit meeting showed Preoria's defiance of international opinion. The statement said South Africa's action is barbaric and its treatment of blacks is similar to that of Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime. The foreign ministers said it is imperative that the forthcoming conference of the NAM heads of state and government should take concrete measures to meet the racist challenge.

At the end [of] their meeting, the NAM ministers adopted the report to be presented to the heads of state and governments for final approval. The report includes all recommendations of the 2-day senior officials meeting which ended in Harare on Wednesday. They also approved a special declaration on southern Africa, which is expected to be adopted by the heads of state and government conference beginning on Monday.

Iran, Syria, Libya Plan Approved

NC300747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Correspondent's report from Harare]

[Text] Last night, at the end of the nonaligned foreign ministers' session in Harare, the five-point proposal submitted by Iran, Libya, and Syria, previously agreed upon by the foreign ministers of these three countries in consultation with other foreign ministers, was approved and passed on to the Political Committee for ratification. These proposals deal with the non-use of aggression, intimidation, or force in international relations, and with ways to give support to the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement to face the aggression of a superpower, state terrorism, and U.S. threats against the majority of Arab countries and other nations so they can safeguard their national heritage.

The experts on nonaligned issues in Harare expressed the view last night that these recommendations sought to condemn all kinds of aggression and intimidation or use of force in international relations in general, and U.S. threats against Nicaragua and Libya, Iraq's military intimidation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, South Africa's belligerence against the Frontline States, and the Zionist threats against the Muslim countries of the Middle East, in particular.

Further 'Guests' Approved

MB291846 Daka PANA in English 1838 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 29 Aug (PANA) — Foreign ministers of the 101 member Non-Aligned Movement are expected to wind up their two-day meeting in Harare this evening by finalising scruinity of a report prepared by the senior officials meeting which ended Wednesday.

Zimbabwe's minister of information, post and telecommunication, Nathan Shamuyarira, told a press briefing today that the ministers were also completing discussion on the draft declaration for the 25th anniversary of the movement on Monday.

He said the ministers have recommended that the New Caledonian Liberation Front, the Republic of Mongola, Greece,

Australia, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) be accepted as guest members to NAM.

Others similarly accepted are the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Economic Community for West African States, the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Latin American Economic Organisation.

Shamuyarira also said Charles Utete of Zimbabwe had been chosen secretary general of the movement.

Commonwealth Secretariat Named 'Guest'

MB311641 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries have accorded the Commonwealth Secretariat a special guest status to the Eighth NAM Summit beginning tomorrow.

The Commonwealth deputy secretary general, Mr (Emeta Anyoku), told ZIANA today that the recognition followed the work of the seven-man Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group.

Meeting Closes; 'Full Success'

LD292005 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1918 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Harare, August 29, TANJUG — Ministerial meeting of 102 non-aligned countries ended its two days meeting tonight approving report to the heads of state and the proposal for the agenda of the eighth summit due to start next Monday September 1st.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Mangwende assessed that the meeting was a full success and that a good work had been done for the heads of state to summerize the world situation and to open the prospects for the solution of the major world problems. [passage omitted]

At the closing session representative of Libya have informed the meeting that situation in the Mediterranean is aggravated since, as he said, the United States are massing troops including strategic fleet and officially threatening Libyan security. He appealed for the support of the non-aligned. From his side representative of Cameroon thanked non-aligned for the sympathies in Cameroon's tragedy as a (?consequence) of volcanic gas explosion which killed 15 hundred people.

At this session the ministers adopted draft special declaration on southern Africa submitted by the African group.

Gandhi Says NAM RSA Declaration Needs Strengthening

MB010437 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2038 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — India's premier and out-going Nonaligned Movement chairman, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today expressed dissatisfaction with wording of a proposed declaration on southern Africa saying it needs to be "strengthened further," Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Interviewed on Zimbabwe television, Mr Gandhi — who hands over the NAM chairmanship to Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, tomorrow — said he had discussed this point with Mr Mugabe last night. The eighth NAM heads of state and government summit should come up with "concrete terms" on southern Africa. Action on southern Africa should address ways of helping the South African majority in their struggle and on how to stop the Pretoria regime from interfering with the Front-line States.

"We should come up with something on both counts," he said adding that some aspects of the draft resolution on southern Africa, agreed upon after a two-day foreign ministers meeting last week for the consideration of the heads of state and government, needed strengthening. He did not indicate which areas of the draft resolution needed strengthening.

Mr Gandhi emphasised the need for full economic sanctions against the South African Government to force it to change its apartheid policy. The proposed sanctions would have adverse economic and psychological impact on the South African regime. Even though there may be countries against the imposition of sanctions, the non-aligned countries would try to "carry all major countries with us."

Referring to the United States Senate and public support for sanctions despite the Reagan administration's opposition, he said this was as a result of the work NAM countries had done over the years.

"We have been able to show that the Pretoria regime is a regime not worth supporting." Continued public support of sanctions in the U.S. and other Western countries would eventually have an effect on these governments, he said.

Commenting on the proposed meeting of leaders of the Frontline States with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Mr Gandhi said: "It is a good idea."

Asked whether southern Africa was going to dominate the summit business, he replied: "Well southern Africa is going to be the most important issue but that does not mean that other issues should be overshadowed." Other equally important issues include disarmament, the world economic situation and regional matters. He said the question of foreign debt was one of the major economic problems to be discussed.

Despite lack of progress in introducing the New International Economic Order proposed by developing countries to balance their trade with industrialised countries, Mr Gandhi said efforts towards implementing this must be continued. He called for increased economic cooperation among NAM countries, and expressed his disappointment with the little information which existed among NAM countries about each other. Exchange of information among member states would enhance their economic cooperation.

Mr Gandhi said their was little trade between his country and Zimbabwe, but hoped that this would improve with exhibition of Indian products at the Harare agricultural show. There were two areas that India felt could help Zimbabwe, and these were in agriculture and transport.

OAU Standing Committee To Draft RSA Declaration

MB281728 Dakar PANA in English 1725 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — Foreign ministers of the OAU standing committee today agreed to consult the Frontline States tomorrow to prepare a special declaration for the Harare Non-Aligned Movement summit on the adverse political situation in southern Africa because of apartheid.

During a meeting of the 17-member standing committee, the African ministers discussed a draft declaration on southern Africa prepared by the OAU Secretariat for NAM. It was decided that the Frontline States should be consulted before a final document was adopted for presentation to the NAM heads of state and government summit next week.

A number of ministers agreed that there was need for a NAM special declaration or communique on southern Africa, but most of them felt that the Secretariat document should be harmonised with the final declaration adopted by OAU heads of state and government during their 22d summit in July in Addis Ababa.

Senegal's representative, Ibrahima Fall, felt that the Secretariat document had not used strong enough words to condemn South Africa's apartheid policies saying this would seem to imply that the OAU was drawing back on its stance. It should be categorically stated that apartheid was a crime against humanity, he said.

I think it might be better for us to find ways of showing how resolute we are in condemning apartheid, he said.

The Nigerian representative called for an action-oriented special declaration that would include a call on NAM countries [words indistinct] Frontline States [words indistinct]. Frontline States could withdraw from this fund should retaliatory sanctions by South Africa begin to bite. The fund could also be open to the international community. The fact that member countries failed to contribute to previous funds should not discourage the establishment of this new fund.

The standing committee also discussed ways of improving the appointment of Africans as candidates for posts of various regional and internationl organisations without causing differences between OAU states.

Scholars' Seminar Issues Recommendations Against RSA

MB301101 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2216 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug, SAPA — The top priority for the Non-Aligned Movement should be "appropriate and decisive measures in support of the struggle of the people of Central America and South Africa," argues a set of recommendations for the Eighth NAM Summit drafted by a group of Third World scholars.

The scholars met in a Harare seminar last week on "Nonalignment and the New Information Order," out of which the recommendations emerged, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reported. The scholars urge that "NAM should urgently organise a collective security system at the diplomatic and political level around Nicaragua and the Frontline States for the right of the people of Nicaragua to build their country along the path they have chosen under a legally elected government, and for the right of the people in the Frontline States to give all necessary support to their brothers and sisters of South Africa in the struggle to dismantle the apartheid system."

The academics suggest that NAM should mobilise international public opinion by convening an international conference "in order to analyse and expose the destabilisation strategy of state terrorism openly advocated and spearheaded by the Reagan administration." NAM should "strongly reject" the United States' policies of "constructive engagement" with the South African Government, and of "linkage" between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

In implementing economic sanctions against South Africa "full consideration should be given to those countries of the Frontline States that are the most vulnerable." The scholars argue that NAM should endorse the right of the "Frontline" States "to call for any assistance that is required" from any other non-aligned country.

Schedule for Week's NAM Meeting Reported

MB311241 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1050 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — A government spokesman said it was not expected that all NAM members will attend the Harare summit but more than 50 were expected, ZIANA reports.

Tonight President Canaan Banana will host a reception for those leaders who would have arrived by today.

The summit starts tomorrow morning with the inaugural ceremony from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm. After the official opening the first plenary session is expected to elect its officers and admit new members to the movement during the afternoon session. A special part of this summit is the 25th anniversary celebration of the founding of the movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961 tomorrow evening. It will be a solemn ceremony to recommit the movement to its founding principles.

From Tuesday to Friday two plenary sessions of three hours each will be held during the morning and afternoon to discuss NAM issues.

On Tuesday evening Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who become chairman of the movement from tomorrow, will host a buffet dinner which will be followed by a cultural gala for the visiting leaders.

The closing session will be held on Saturday morning when the movement's leaders are expected to adopt the final documents as the Harare Declaration.

The leaders start leaving Harare after the summit next Sunday.

25th Commemorative NAM Ceremony Schedule Reported

LD291833 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1725 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 29 (ZIANA) — The chairman of the NAM foreign minister meeting, CDE [as received] Witness Mangwende, today announced the programme for the commemorative ceremony of the movement's 25th anniversary to be held on Monday.

The new NAM chairman and the outgoing chairman, CDE Robert Mugabe and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, respectively, will make speeches to which spokesmen for the movement's five regions will respond.

He said Algeria will speak for the Africa region, Iraq for Asia, Cuba for the Latin American region and Yugoslavia for Europe.

The speeches would be followed by the adoption of a declaration which has already been approved by the foreign ministers meeting.

Political, Economic Committees Continue Work

Economic Committee Endorses Items

LD292131 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1932 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Pool item]

[Text] Harare, August 19 (TANJUG) — Parallel with a plenary session of the non-aligned foreign ministers in Harare today, work continued in the Political and Economic Committees on the draft political and economic declaration prepared for the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit by host-country Zimbabwe.

The Economic Committee has endorsed the first ten items of the economic part of the draft declaration, and in a constructive atmosphere continues work on adjusting positions on the most topical problems facing the non-aligned and other developing countries, with focus on the debt problem and a strategy to be applied in its solution.

At the proposal of African countries, a stronger accent has been placed on actions to be taken in the spirit of the special UN General Assembly session devoted to Africa's economic problems, held in May this year.

Political Committee Urges Disarmament

LD301320 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1221 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 30 (TANJUG) — The Eighth Nonaligned Summit's Political Committee resumed work here today with discussions on the draft document on the international political situation prepared by Zimbabwe, the conference's host.

A working group of the committee is discussing the part of the draft that relates to disarmament and international security. It warns that for almost forty years the survival of mankind has been held hostage to the narrow security interests of a few nuclear-weapon states, in particular the super powers and their allies.

With the authority ensuing from its membership of over 100 countries, the Nonaligned Movement opposes the militarization of outer space and welcomes the phased nuclear disarmament program put forward recently by the Soviet Union. The nonaligned also call for a moratorium on the testing, production, and proliferation of nuclear weapons, says the draft.

The Political Committee is expected to continue its session this afternoon.

The Economic Committee, which completed the greater part of its work in the past few days, will not meet again before Tuesday.

Draft Political Document Views Korean Reunification

LD301244 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1132 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 30 (TANJUG) — Despite the Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, the country continues to be divided. This situation constitutes a potential threat to peace, stresses the draft political document of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. The draft was drawn up by Zimbabwe as the host country.

The draft proposes that the leaders of the nonaligned countries support the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and without any foreign interference. This goal should be achieved through dialogue and consultation between the north and the south in keeping with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and national unity set out in the joint north-south statement of July 4, 1972.

Condemns RSA, U.S.

MB281643 Dakar PANA in English 1624 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (PANA) — The work of the experts preparing the eighth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement may end with a strong condemnation of apartheid South Africa.

The political committee chaired by Abdallah al-Ashtal of South Yemen has been examining a voluminous document on the principles governing the Non-Aligned Movement.

This document lays special emphasis on the situation in southern Africa.

The document notes that the systematic rejection of all forms of domination and the refusal to be part of military or ideological bloc alliances constitute a major advantage for the movement which should be consolidated. It stresses the fact that this initial concept of non-alignment is fully justified by a resurgence of the cold war and an unrestrained arms race in past years.

The document denounces the ignominous raid by South Africa in May on targets in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and draws the attention of the international community to the danger posed by Pretoria's actions to peace and security in the region and the world.

It condemned the U.S. policy of constructive engagement and the linkage of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The document strongly castigated the Reagan administration for its continuous assitance to the UNITA rebels and for the abrogation by the American Congress of the Clark amendment which prohibited assistance by the U.S. to rebel movements.

The document urges the international community to try to understand the true dimension of the situation in Angola whose southern zone is subjected to persistent attacks by South Africa as well as in the other Frontline States which are threatened with destabilization by the Pretoria regime. It appeals to this effect for adequate political and material support while recommending that these countries should grant exile to people fleeing from Pretoria's acts of barbarism.

The document also urges the international community to support the efforts of SADCC which are aimed at ending the economic dependency by its members on South Africa. It calls on the Non-Aligned Movement to take the necessary measures towards the imposition by the Security Council of compulsory sanctions against South Africa without delay.

Economic Document Views Inadequate Resource Transfer

MB280930 Dakar PANA in English 0836 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — The critical economic situation confronting countries of the south is largely the result of inadequate transfer of resources for development, the draft economic declaration prepared for the non-aligned summit in Harare says.

Concessional flows of finance had declined in recent years. Not only were developing [as received] countries failing to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Product (GNP) for development aid, but there had also been a continuing and substantial fall in multilateral flows, private bank lending, and credits.

Far from the developed world financing the developing countries, money has flowed in the opposite direction.

The decline in commodity prices, including oil, has resulted in substantial gains for the developed countries estimated at over 100 billion U.S. dollars, states the declaration.

In addition, net interest paid in servicing Third World foreign debts amounted to 54 billion dollars in 1985, while the net outflow on foreign direct investment amounted to 13 billion dollars in the same year.

Flows of finance from developed to developing countries, on the other hand, amounted to 13 billion dollars in loans and credit facilities, 14 billion in official development assistance, and 9 billion in direct investment.

Even if the deteriorating terms of trade are omitted from the calculation, this leaves a massive balance of 31 billion dollars in favour of the developed world.

The declaration calls on developed countries to attain as soon as possible the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their GNP to development aid. The target should be reached not later than the end of the present decade. Furthermore, 0.15 per cent of GNP should be channelled in assistance to the least developed countries.

Development assistance, it argues, should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous, and predictable basis, and should result in a rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.

The document notes the pressures from certain developed countries for organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to adopt a politically motivated approach to the conditions attached to loans. It warns against simplistic prescriptions for the solution of economic problems on the basis of particular ideological approaches which do not recognise the diversity of economic and social systems.

It rejects political criteria for loans as well as any increase in conditionality for loan finance.

Nonetheless, the draft also calls for strengthening the role of the World Bank in the face of new challenges to fulfill its commitments in respect of development, growth, and poverty alleviation. The banks authorised capital should be doubled, it says.

As for the World Bank's soft affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), the declaration demands that the decline in its resources be reversed to take into account the increased needs of the poorer developing countries. The special facility for Sub-Saharan Africa should also be increased, with additional commitments from donor countries. Conditions for loans from the special facility should be the same as for IDA loans.

The declaration argues for a substantial strengthening of regional development banks. Their capital base should be increased so that they can increase their lending on an assured, continuous, and predictable basis. It warns against any attempt to link negotiations for an increase in the capital base of the banks

to proposals for changes in their basic characteristics or regional nature.

The draft notes the sharp decline in private capital flows to the south, and calls for this to be reversed, and for improvements for access to private financial markets, but developing countries.

Umtata: Economic, Political Resolutions 'Deadlocked'

MB311223 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] In Harare more than 50 foreign ministers of Nonaligned Movement countries are to consult their delegations today, after their final preparatory session on draft political and economic resolutions was extended to a third day. The deadlock is over three contentious issues. African states are complaining that condemnation of South Africa in the draft is not strong enough. Iran and Iraq are rejecting a call by the movement for an end to their 6-year-old war and several Latin American countries want to turn down a pro-Nicaraguan and anti-U.S. note in the Central American section of the main political documents. More than 30 heads of state are expected in Zimbabwe tomorrow. Amongst the late arrivals are Cuban President Fidel Castro and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, whose movement is given four countries status by the nonaligned group.

8-Member Committee on Palestine Meets, Drafts Report

LD292012 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1717 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 29 (TANJUG) — The committee of eight non-aligned countries on Palestine met this afternoon in Harare. India as the chairman submitted a report on the activities of the committee. This report will be presented to the heads of state or government when the eighth summit starts on September 1st.

The report stresses the continuity of the movement's support in solving the Middle East problem especially the problem of Palestine. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has submitted an additional proposal asking the Security Council of the UN to form a committee of five permanent members. Such a committee of the Security Council should act towards a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict, in other words towards convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The meeting was held on the level of foreign ministers from Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, PLO, Senegal, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic payed tribute to Indian chairmanship and supported the efforts of the committee that acted in very difficult conditions and times. There is a suggestion by the PLO's leader Yasir 'Arafat that this committee should meet in Harare during the eighth summit on the level of the heads of state.

This possibility has been considered among the members of the committee.

7-Member Arab League Committee Views Summit Tasks

JN011129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 1 Sep (INA) — The seven-member committee stemming from the Arab League held a meeting at the Iraqi delegation's residence in Harare last night. During the meeting, the committee reviewed the developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the results of its contacts in the world countries to halt this war and peacefully resolve the conflict. A working plan has been established to continue the committee's tasks at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. The chairman and members of the committee affirmed that the committee will vigorously continue the work through intensified contacts with the members states of the Nonaligned Movement to end the war and achieve peace.

In addition to Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, the meeting was attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and the chief of the organization's department at the Saudi Foreign Ministry.

ANC's Tambo Welcomes Mugabe's NAM Chairmanship

MB010619 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, Comrade Oliver Tambo, says the people of South Africa are happy that the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, is entrusted with the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement. He was speaking in an interview with the *Herald* yesterday. He pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement had to come to southern Africa for the eighth summit to join Zimbabwe and other Frontline States in the struggle of the Namibian and South African people to overthrow the apartheid regime. Comrade Tambo said Comrade Mugabe will be presiding over the Nonaligned Movement during the most critical and decisive stage in the struggle against the apartheid regime.

Mugabe To Work for U.S.-USSR Dialogue During Term

MB301136 Dakar PANA in English 1114 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 30 Aug, (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, who assumes the chairmanship of the 101-nation Nonaligned Movement on Monday, said one of the most urgent tasks he intends to accomplish during his term of office will be to ensure continued dialogue between the two super-powers to secure international peace and security. [Words indistinct] on the two most important duties he wished to perform soon after taking over from Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi, Mugabe said he would want to enlist as much support for dialogue as possible between the United States and the Soviet Union on the need for peace and disarmament. We hope that some of the differences that are hampering spontaneous dialogue are overcome, he said. The prime minister said that continued dialogue [words indistinct] the UN, took part in the talks for universal peace and security. [Words indistinct] the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union as a positive step and hoped that the U.S. Government would reciprocate. To me, it would appear

that the atmosphere is [words indistinct] of peace in our own territories.

The prime minister said he would follow-up the results of the NAM summit, particularly on southern Africa, to ensure that apartheid was abolished and human rights were observed. On the question of human rights in the NAM countries, Mugabe said he did not expect this issue to arise because most of the members were required to respect them as a basic principle. He said NAM countries should not be in conflict with the UN system, but work to enhance it and promote better understanding in the world. There is need for us to assure ourselves that the resources of the earth, the resources which belong to the human race, [words indistinct] for other purposes than those which [sentence as received].

Mugabe on Members' Relations With Israel, NAM Goals
MB010444 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2215 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — Zimbabwe feels a sense of abhorrence that some countries have decided to renew diplomatic relations with Israel, the incoming Nonaligned Movement chairman and Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Harare today, the semi-official news agency, ZIANA reports. In the context of the NAM and Organisation of African Unity (OAU) where the majority of people had decided on a revolutionary course, "you will find deviants, quislings, and puppets," he said.

Speaking on the Zimbabwe television programme, The Nation, Mr Mugabe said that although the agreed posture of the NAM might not always be the posture of individual countries, those countries which had renewed diplomatic relations with Israel were letting Africa and the Palestinian cause down. He said Israel was not a member of the movement and could not become one until the question of Palestine was resolved.

Mr Mugabe, who assumes the chairmanship of the second largest international organisation after the United Nations tomorrow, said because the NAM upheld the equality of both men and women, it was bound the support revolutionary struggles where these were just and legitimate. The prime minister said he took it that the NAM summit would also support the war in El Salvador.

Giving his appraisal of the movement, Mr Mugabe said despite the heterogenity in political, economic, cultural, and ideological persuations of member countries, people had seen the prospects of the Nonaligned Movement grow. "The Nonaligned Movement cannot be regarded as a machinery to reconcile the ideological differences of member countries. No, this is not the endeavour," he said. The NAM was a forum for development, a forum for debate and a forum for achieving peace, he said. Mr Mugabe said it was now necessary to look at some more appealing or perhaps much more "organic" structure that would keep the NAM's objectives, especially in the implementation of economic decisions achievable. "We hope this summit will offer us an opportunity for us to discuss this," he said. He said in the past there was a tendency in the NAM to take resolutions by declarations. "I think what we have now are practical problems from various regions and these problems require practical remedies," Mr Mugabe said.

The South African situation, he said, was a situation which took the colour of a person's skin in order to determine rights. "That ideology has got to go," he said. He said having come to the conclusion that action should be taken, the NAM should, therefore, be seen to be implementing its decisions. The NAM should also set up a machinery that would monitor the implementation of these. He said that the NAM regarded the struggle of the liberation movements in South Africa as legitimate.

On the question of human rights violations by some member states of the movement, Mr Mugabe said wherever that happened, wherever people suffered because of their religious beliefs or ethnic origin, "that is condemnable and the NAM summit will condemn it."

Mr Mugabe said there was no doubt that the international economic situation had factors that were detrimental to the developing countries. He said the international order favoured the developed countries more than the developing ones. He said some Western countries did not take kindly to the idea of north-south dialogue or that they should assist the south. They tended to blame the developing countries for their economic problems. "They do not want to look at history. They ignore that in the past we were colonies of Western countries and that our economies were depleted in order to develop the West," Mr Mugabe said.

He said there was not enough south-south cooperation as most developing countries still looked to the developed nations for their markets, industrial and agricultural inputs. There was need, he said, to create new markets within the south-south area and an exchange of technological experiences which, in some developing countries, were very high.

Mugabe on U.S., RSA 'Interference' in Angola
MB011233 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1031 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sep 1, SAPA — The Nonaligned Movement was appalled at the naked interference in Angola — a NAM member — by the United States and South Africa, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said today.

Moments before taking over chairmanship of the movement, he said in a major address that this interference with the sovereignty of Angola, beginning with the demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, had proceeded to a more dangerous dimension. This was the affordance to the UNITA bandits in Angola of military assistance so that they now enjoyed the "full support of both apartheid South Africa and the Reagan administration."

He urged the world at large to support both the southern African liberation movements and the Frontline States.

The prime minister said that perhaps even more shocking was the recent indiscriminatory bomb attack on Tripoli, Libya, by the

U.S.

"Surely, such international bullyism serves only to exacerbate rather than ameliorate tense bilateral relations and constitutes a grave threat not only to regional but also to international peace and security," said Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe's President Fetes Visiting Leaders

MB010615 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2232 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana, today held a reception for heads of state and government attending the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit starting tomorrow, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Mr Banana said he hoped the summit would [be] a success and proposed a toast to the achievement of international peace and security and the prosperity of member countries. At least 20 heads of state and government attended the reception. Also present were the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, the deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, senior government officials and parliamentarians.

Nonaligned Summit Proceedings Begin 1 Sep

India's Gandhi Opens Summit

MB010916 Harare Domestic Service in English
0845 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Opening Address to the Nonaligned Summit by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Harare — live]

[Text] I declare open the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries. [applause] Majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished delegates, and guests, we have gathered in Harare, the city of freedom, for the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. It is appropriate that we meet in Zimbabwe because here, 6 years ago, one of freedom's major battles was won. For the friendly citizens of Harare and the dynamic people of Zimbabwe we bring greetings from distant party of the world. May I say how greatly we appreciate their heartwarming welcome and generous hospitality. On behalf of all assembled here, I thank our gracious hosts for the excellent arrangements for this conference.

Every nonaligned summit has enhanced the unity and purposeness of our movement. So will this meeting. In the next few days we shall be discussing issues of great concern to us and of relevance to the world, issues of peace, peaceful coexistance, disarmament, national unity, human rights, development, international economic cooperation, and cooperation amongst ourselves. We look forward to Prime Minister Mugabe's wise guidance. I now call upon his excellency, Mr Robert Gabriel Mugabe, teacher, freedom fighter, statesman, to deliver the keynote address of this inaugural session.

Mugabe Delivers Keynote Address

MB011149 Harare Domestic Service in English
0847 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Keynote adress delivered by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare — live]

[Text] The right honorable Mr Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, your majesties, your excellencies, presidents, prime ministers, vice presidents, deputy prime ministers, distinguished ministers, heads of delegations of member countries of our movement, the representative of the secretary general of the United Nations, honorable ministers, your excellencies, delegates, observers, and guests atttending this eighth summit conference of our movement, comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen: May I begin by inviting you all to rise and observe 1 minute of silence in memories of the late chairperson of our movement, our great friend, (Jaymanti) Indira Gandhi, a devoted champion of nonaligned nad dedicated daughter of India. We also pay homage to other leaders of our movment who have passed away since New Dehli including Linden Forbes Burham, late president of Guyana, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Maurice Bishop, late prime minister of Grenada, and Sekou Toure, late president of Guinea. Your majesties, excellencies, comrades, and friends I welcome you to Harare the city that does not sleep and the capital of Zimbabwe. Your distinguished presence amongst us bestows great honor on our young nation. You are amongst friends, amongst brothers and sisters, and above all amongst allies in the common and arduous struggle to make our world a better place for all who live in it and for the future generations.

We welcome you because your firm solidarity and invaluable assistance most assuredly lightens heavy burdens we had to bear in liberating this land from a vicious colonialism 6 and 1/2 years ago. I thank you most sincerely Mr Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, for generous and warm words you have said about me and my country. Zimbabwe is a young and developing country and when the movement asked us to host the eighth summit conference just about a year ago, it came both as a great surprise and an enormous challenge to the people and Government of Zimbabwe. We were acutely conscious of the limitation of time and of our relative inexperience in organizing such a momentous event but fortified by your faith in us and conscious of our duty to the movement and the suffering people of southern Africa, we took up the gauntlet. The rest is now history. All we now crave for is your indulgence for any limitations, shortfalls, and discomforts you may have experienced since your arrival in our country. The Republic of Zimbabwe may be a new independent state but its people and their culture are neither new nor young. Scattered all over Zimbabwe and some of the neighboring countries are nearly 200 mainly medieval stone-built cities, towns, palaces, and courts of Zimbabwe, as we call them. It is after this stone-building civilization, whose revival is seen in the Shona stone sculpture of the 20th century, that our country is named. Our forebearers used stone to construct their dwellings and preferred rock outcrops for foundations. Today we are determined to build a new Zimbabwe on the rock of national reconciliation with the stone bricks of unity, equity, tranquillity, justice, peace, and above all

the brotherhood of man.

Mr Chairman, Mr Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, I know I am expressing the deep sentiments of gratitude of the whole movement when I thank you most sincerely for the dynamic and prudent manner in which you steered the movement in the last (?2 years). In spite of the tragic circumstances under which you assumed the mantle of chairman of the movement, you have carried out your duties with characteristic dedication, dignity, skill, and sensitivity for which your people are justifiably renowned. Zimbabwe is indeed most fortunate to receive the torch from the [word indistinct] hand of India. I also wish to thank the many countries, bodies, and individuals who have assisted us in various ways in the preparations for the summit including the supply of furnishings, and furniture, transport, medicament, stationery supplies, cash donations, and various types of electronic equipment. Without the generosity of the many who came to our assistance, the burden of organizing this conference might have been unbearable.

Our world is faced with many challenges — the quest for economic development, for human rights, for justice and for human dignity, but all these are predicted on the assumption of the continued existence of human life. The one question, therefore, that today precedes all others in that without an answer to it answers to all other questions become pointless, is the question of disarmament. Preventing the annihilation of mankind consequent upon nuclear war is the precondition of all our endeavors. This fundamental fact was recognized as early as 1978, when the international community in adopting the final document of the 10th special session of the General Assembly — the 3d devoted to disarmament — stated uneqivocally that they must [word indistinct]. They must half the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation. Yet in the 8 years that have intervened since, we have seen more, not less, expenditure on nuclear weapons, more, not less, nuclear weapons than other weapons of mass destruction, greater not less insecurity. Global military expenditures are now in the order of $1 trillion per year. Indeed these statistics are as gloomy as they are familiar. Global military outlays currently run at $2 billion per minute. For every 100,000 people in the world there are 556 soldiers but only 85 doctors. For every soldier the average world, military expenditure is $20,000, while for every teenage child the average public education expenditure is a paltry figure of $308 dollars. Developed countries spend 20 times as much on military expenditure as they do on economic aid. Only one-fifth of arms expenditure in just 1 year could wipe out the scourge of world hunger by the year 2000. All these facts illustrate the central theme of our time; the conspicuous misuse and abuse of scarce resources in the midst of poverty, hunger, and disease. Surely the time has come to call mankind back to sanity, to reorder priorities in favor of life and development as against death and destruction. We welcome the joint statement by the two superpowes that a nuclear war cannot be won and therefore must never be fought.

Consequently, we urge them to follow through the logic of that reasoning by abolishing from the face of the earth the means for waging such a war. It is our conviction that an essential step in this direction will be the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapons tests by [words indistinct] environment for all time.

Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, it is essential that there be a moratorium on all nuclear tests by all nuclear weapons powers. In this regard, the world must laud the unlitateral moratorium by the Soviet Union which ran for a year from August 1985 to August 1986 and has recently been extended to January next year. We urge the Soviet side to continue self-imposed restraint and call on all other nuclear weapons states — in particular the United States which together with the Soveit Union accounts for the bulk of such tests — to join in the moratorium. It is also essential that all nuclear weapons states enter into internationally binding agreements on a nuclear weapons freeze. In this connection, we commend the efforts of the 6-nation, 5-continent initiative whose proposals on these and other disarmament issues are in line with the position espoused by our movement. In particular, we call upon the nuclear weapons powers to seriously consider the constructive proposals on the verification presented by the Six.

Consequent (?binding) measures in disarmament, in and of themselves, however, will not lead to long-lasting peace and security unless they are accompanied by similar measures in international economic relations. The current strength of the world economy especially as it relates to prospects for development in nonaligned and other developing countries is a cause for grave concern to us. The development crisis of the early 1980's is by all accounts far from over. If anything it has escalated. Over a third of developing countries experienced zero or negative growth rate of real gross national products per head in 1985 and in many cases the situation showed no sign of improvement this year. Commodity markets, particularly those of primary commodities of which developing countries are major exporters, remained depressed and unstable in 1985 as they were throughout most of the 1980's. Between 1980 and 1985 the price of primary commodities produced by developing countries declined by an average of 7.4 percent per annum — that is, over double that of manufactured goods. This, coupled by a rise in protectionism in developed markets, a general worsening in the terms of developing countries, high interest rates, and the decline in the flow of official development assistance in real terms to developing countries, has resulted in an unprecedented bleeding of the developing countries. The truth is that the economies of developing south are subsidizing those of the developed north as a result, we have seen a deepening of the economic crisis. For example, the United Nations 1986 world economic survey estimates that the decline in commodity prices including oil has resulted in substantial gain for the developed countries of over a $100 billion. At the same time, the net interest paid in external debt servicing for developing countries amounted to some $54 billion in 1985 and the net income outflow on foreign direct investments amounted to some (?13) billion during the same year.

Meanwhile, the transfer of resources from developed to developing countries continued to decline and amounted to only $13 billion in loans and credit facilities, $14 billion official development assistance, and $9 billion in direct investment. Such heavy financial hemorrhage, coupled with severe economic undernourishment, has robbed many developing countries of the capacity to service their external debt.

The debt crisis, in particular the debt service burden it imposes on the economies of the debtor countries concerned, has reached

grotesque proportions. The World Bank estimates that accumulated debts of the developing world has risen to $812.4 billion and that the debt service payment alone accounts for 61.3 percent of the overall payment of debt. This is a cause for serious concern, not only for the debtor countries themselves, but also for all of humanity interested in the survival of the world economy. The debt crisis evokes the imagery of a voracious primordial beast of gargantuan appetite gobbling up all exports earnings on the developing countries. The monster must be neutralized before it devours not only our earnings, but our very independence of action and sovereignty over our natural resources and economic activity. We must develop coordinated plans, initiatives, and skills to tackle the problem; to do nothing would be suicidal, to allow the monster to deal with us on a case-by-case basis is a recipe for disaster. The direct relationship existing between money, trade, debt, development, and stability in the international monetary and financial systems cannot be overemphasized.

The persistent instability in the financial market, the prevailing high interest rates, and exchange rate misalignment militate against the expansion of the world economy. Sustained and equitable economic growth beneficial to all can only be possible in a world economic regime free from the imbalances, inequalities, and inadequacies of the present international economic system. In the light of the current situation, the establishment of a new economic order based on justice, equity, and sovereign equality remains an absolute necessity of our time. The forces ranted against us may be many but we cannot be deterred, we should continue to vigorously pursue all options available with a view of creating a new and better world. The revival of growth in the world economy demands that dialogue between the developed and developing countries be resumed without further delay. The current (?impasse) in global negotiations does not auger well for the future. In this context the forthcoming meeting of (?UNCTAD) provides an opportune moment for both the developing and developed countries to take joint action with a view to launching a program for world economic recovery and the reactivation of balanced and sustained growth and development. Increased south-south cooperation and collective self-reliance particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the negotiations for the restructuring of international economic relations, is an indispensable and integral part of our efforts to restructure the current unjust and inequitable world economic system. Beside the existing vulnerability of the developing countries' economies, such cooperation further enhances our collective bargaining strength in global negotiations. It is high time that we face up to the fact that so long as the increasingly long list of areas of mutual assistance and cooperation in our action program for economic cooperation remains largely [word indistinct] of blueprints, so long will our partners in the developed north remain skeptical of our resolve to bring about changes in the present world economy. Let our solidarity and mutual assistance be truly action-oriented. We should resolve here and now to reaffirm our commitment to action-oriented solidarity, mutual cooperation, and assistance among nonaligned and other developing nations. There is much we can do to help each other. We must do it and the time is now.

It is only through the promotion of cooperative relations, not only among the developing countries but also between the north and south, that we can arrest and reverse the present retreat from multilateralism to unilateralism and bilateralism. In the world of today, interdependence is a fact of life and hence the promotion of international cooperation and multilateralism should be the concern of every nation. Forces opposed to the freedom of people continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples still under colonial domination to self-determination and independence and violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nonaligned countries. One such evil force is the system of apartheid in South Africa, a system that denies our common humanity, assails our sense of human decency, violates all norms of morality, and dehumanizes both its victims and its perpetrators. It is a system which the United Nations has rightly declared a crime against humanity. The apartheid regime kills defenceless demonstrators as a matter of routine, violently uproots and relegates millions of its black citizens to wretched dust bowls, and tortures and murders those whom it holds in detention. It has incarcerated Nelson Mandela, that heroic and legendary symbol of the struggling masses of South Africa for nearly a quarter of a century just because he dared to demand the freedom of his people. In addition, it holds thousands of its opponents in jail without trial.

The defense of apartheid requires not only internal repression and genocide at home, but constant aggression against neighboring states. Pretoria follows a policy of state terrorism directed at the neighboring independent states. Against these states, South Africa has devised an integrated and comprehensive regional policy of (?hegemony) that combines the use of economic sanctions with the promotion of political unrest in neighboring countries through the agency of armed bandits recruited, armed, financed, and directed by it. Through these activities of state-sponsored terrorism the regime has truly become a threat both to regional and international peace and security.

It is common knowledge that the regime has also extended its abhorrent system to Namibia, which it has continued to subject to colonial bondage decades after the United Nations had terminated its mandate over that territory. The plight of the people of illegally occupied Namibia differs little from that of the majority of the people of South Africa. They too are oppressed, brutalized, and denied the most elementary human and other rights. Furthermore, the racist regime presides over plunder of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations and uses the territory of Namibia as a springboard to commit aggression against its neighbors. Much of this analysis of the nature and character of the apartheid regime is well-known. What is needed now is action, action to eradicate the evil system of apartheid, action to resist Pretoria's aggression against the neighboring independent states, and action to stop South Africa's illegal colonial occupation of Namibia. In this context, I welcome and commend for your consideration, adoption, and implementation, the recommendations of the world conference on sanctions against South Africa held in Paris from 15th to 20th of June 1986, and those of the international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia held in Vienna from the 7th to the 11th of July this year.

Both conferences endorsed the position long held by our movement that comprehensive mandatory sanctions are the only effec-

tive peaceful means left to force South Africa to dismantle apartheid, stop its naked acts of aggression, and terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia. I earnestly urge that pending the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter by the Security Council, members of this movement should agree to adopt and implement for a start the voluntary selective sanctions against South Africa outlined in the declarations adopted in Paris and Vienna. We should continue to press the key industrial countries, in particular, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the present U.S. Administration, to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Our actions must be coordinated and concerted. In this context, we may need to consider the sending of a team of foreign ministers from our movement to visit capitals of key industrial countries to canvas for the adoption and implementation of mandatory sanctions. [applause] Second, we could further decide to designate a team of foreign ministers to represent the movement at the forthcoming special UN General Assembly on Namibia in September this year. Finally, we should endeavor to increase the nature and amount of concrete material assistance we render to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. In this regard, support for the Frontline and other independent states in the region is critical, so that they may become dependable bulwarks against apartheid.

Our movement's commitment to justice, freedom, and equality obliges us to fully support all struggles for these cherished values not only in Africa, but also in the Midle East, Central America, Asia, and the Meditcrranean, where people are struggling to free themselves from imperialism, external interference, intervention, [words indistinct] destabilization, and other forms of domination. In relation to Africa we are appalled that in Angola, naked interference in the sovereignty of that country has, beginning with the demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban forces as a condition for Namibia's independence, now proceeded to assume a more dangerous dimension — that of affording military assistance to the counterrevoiutionary and reactionary forces of UNITA, bent on overthrowing a legitimate government so that UNITA now enjoys the full support of both apartheid South Africa and the Reagan administration. Perhaps an even more shocking event was the recent undiscriminating bomb attack upon [word indistinct]. Surely, such international (?bullyism) serves only to exacerbate rather than ameliorate tense bilateral relations and constitutes a grave threat not only to regional but also to international peace and security. In the Middle East, Israel's continued belicose conduct poses a serious threat to international peace and security. We support the call for an urgent international conference on the Middle East at which all the parties involved in the dispute, including the PLO, would participate. There can be no lasting solution to the Middle East problems until the Palestinian question which is the heart of the problem, is resolved and the occupied Palestinian apd other Arab lands are returned to their rightful owners.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, it is most disturbing that the largest number of international hotbeds of tension today exist mainly on the soil of nonaligned countries. This sad state of affairs is primarily due to the intensification of block power politics and general interference in the internal affairs of small states. We are deeply saddened by the initiation and continuation of the war between the two sister nonaligned countries of Iran and Iraq. Use or threat of use of force in the settlement of international disputes is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Nonalignment. We earnestly appeal to our brothers of Iran and Iraq to try and put an end to the carnage and to respect international humanitarian (?norms). We urge them to see their ways clear... [interrupted by applause] we urge them to see their ways clear to a peaceful resolution of this cruel and tragic conflict.

The situation in Cyprus continues to threaten the sovereignty of that country and peace in the entire Mediterranean region. We call upon all external powers to cease forthwith all interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus and withdraw their troops from the island state so as to facilitate negotiations between (?two) Cypriot communities.

There will neither be peace nor security on the Korean peninsula for as long as foreign intervention countinues to perpetuate the idea of two Koreas. Foreign intereference must stop so as to enable both the north and the south to engage in their intercommunal (?talks) aimed at the peaceful reunification of that country. It is important that all foreign troops are withdrawn from the peninsula immediately, in order to set the stage for the process of peaceful reunification.

Tension in the Central American, the Caribbean, and south Atlantic regions has persisted largely due to foreign intervention aimed at destabilizing and undermining progressive governments there. In Nicaragua, we are witnessing the use of military force against the territorial integrity and political indepe..dence of that country, all because it has dared to choose a political and socioeconomic system which is at variance with that of the dominant power in the region. The U.S. Government openly finances, trains, equips, deploys, and directs Contras against Nicaragua. The Contras have inflicted indescribable human and material damage against the peace loving people of that country. We call on the United States to promote international law by respecting and abiding by the recent decision of the International Court of Justice. We ask that Nicaragua be allowed to pursue its chosen course of socioeconomic development. We are convicted that the Contadora peace process is a rational route towards comprehensive regional peace plan that will satisfy the concerns of all parties in the Central American conflict. We would similarly urge that foreign intervention, especially as expressed through the presence of foreign forces in such countries as Afghanistan and Kampuchea, should be speedily terminated and the people of these lands left to determine their own destiny.

Your Excellencies, our movement stands for very little if it does not stand for the freedom and self-determination of colonized and oppressed people. In New Caledonia, in the Sahara, in [name indistinct] and other territories the people yearn for their freedom and they must be allowed to enjoy it. Colonialism is thoroughly discredited in our day and age. It should thus be rooted out of these lands so that their people might shape their own destiny in the same manner and to the same degree as other free people.

Distinguished heads of delegations, honored delegates, observers, and guests, once again may I, on behalf of the people of Zim-

babwe, welcome you to Zimbabwe. May your stay here be the most comfortable and happiest possible. May our deliberations be attended with the positive spirit that inspired Tito, Nehru, Nasser, Sukarno, Nkhruma, and others who launched our movement a quarter of a century ago today. We cannot and should not fail them. The struggle continues. Thank you. [applause]

Nicaragua's Ortega Addresses Summit

MB011113 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 1 Sep, SAPA — The Non-Aligned Movement "cannot accept doctrines that try to subordinate law and principles of the international legal order to imperialist and hegemonic interests," declared Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega at the NAM summit in Harare today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

Mr Ortega was speaking in the name of the Latin American and Caribbean group in response to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's keynote speech.

"The present international situation, characterised by a growing resort to force, demands on our part a special stress on the defence and preservation of international law," said Mr Ortega. "It is here that small and weak countries have their first line of defence."

Nicaragua itself is fighting to oblige the United States to respect the judgement of the world court according to which Washington's financing of "Contra" bandits against Nicaragua is illegal.

Latin America "has been the victim of aggression, intervention, and interference on the part of the superpower that is enthroned on our continent," continued the Sandinista leader.

Peace, he warned, was seriously threatened by the tendency "to close the doors on dialogue and negotiation." Aspects of this tendency were the attacks against multilateralism, particularly against the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

"Peaceful solution of disputes," he continued, "is inseparable from the principles of juridical equality between all states, a principle that is the corner-stone of the multilateral system."

Further Details

PA011322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
1204 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean countries at the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement summit, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today compared Nicaragua to the frontline countries of southern Africa. With this meeting we are showing that we are a frontline movement capable of growing and strengthening to the extent that we face the challenges of history in a courageous and dignified manner, the Sandinist leader added, speaking in front of the other heads of state and government of the 101 countries attending the summit.

After referring to the struggle against apartheid, the multilateral crisis, and the serious economic situation, Ortega warned about the new threats to international peace and security. The current international situation, which is characterized by a growing use of violence, demands that we give special emphasis to defense and the preservation of international law, Ortega added. Although he did not specifically mention the United States, Ortega did make reference to a superpower which is enthroned in our hemisphere.

The Nonaligned Movement, which does not approve of confrontations and promotes peace, is faced with the challenge of finding solutions and determining creative actions that will lead to the negotiations of serious problems, the Nicaraguan president said.

Congolese President Speaks

MB011345 Harare Domestic Service in English
0924 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Congolese President and OAU Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso at the opening of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement at the International Conference Centere in Harare — live in French with partial superimposed translation into English]

[Text][Sassou-Nguesso in French] Mr Prime Minister, the heads of state and government, the heads of delegation, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Our first words will be to express our gratitude that the Latin American, Asian, and European delegations accepted and supported the idea of holding this meeting in Africa, in Zimbabwe. We appreciate deeply this testimony of active solidarity toward Africa, and especially this region of our continent experiencing — as everyone knows — continued aggression by those who believe that force of arms alone [words indistinct] justice and the freedom of the peoples, and seek to impose themselves through terror.

Today, however, significantly, we renew our defiance because we are linked by a stronger bond among our countries, civilizations, and cultures ... [interrupted by announcer speaking in vernacular]... faced with the glorious memory of Indira Gandhi, who chaired our seventh summit with great brilliance and whose name will remain closely associated with our movement... [interrupted by announcer speaking in vernacular]... we have come from various parts of the world to express here in Harare, which from now on will head the nonaligned countries, the determination of our peoples to fight the hideous apartheid regime and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

On behalf of the OAU, the Congolese people, my delegation, and myself, we would also like to thank Prime Minister Mugabe and the heroic Zimbabwean people for the warm reception, the truly African hospitality, and the attentions we have received since our arrival.

Zimbabwe made sacrifices to host this conference, despite repeated aggression and intimidation by South Africa. We would also like to salute Prime Minister Mugabe on the important speech which he has just delivered. His wide-ranging message should serve as guideline to this conference, which means that our countries should remain commmitted to dialogue and soli-

darity through this movement struggling arduously for the independence and freedom of the peoples. Over the last 25 years our movement has remained faithful to the ideals of peace and social progress. Our movement's deepest aspirations which we have never denied, are the search for an antidote to the current international political system which is based on the logic of blocs, thus (?encouraging) confrontation which threatens international peace and security.

This conference — coinciding with our movement's 25th anniversary — is held in the face of insecurity and threats of this type stemming from the erroneous concept of bipolarization of international political systems. It has been a quarter of a century of efforts which will hopefully permit our assessment the main lines of future policy.

Today, our movement seeks to legitimize the efforts made by our states and peoples as an appropriate body for useful dialogue.

Our movement has become distinguished in the world through its innovative viewpoints, its strong anticolonialist and anti-imperialist stands, and it has contributed to the best of its ability to change the face of a world dominated by conflict, a world of injustice and exploitation whereby wealth remains in the hands of a privileged few to the detriment of the majority.

In the face of this flagrant injustice, it is comforting to note that at the end of these 25 years, our movement has demonstrated that with all its interests and modernity, it also has the necessary resources to act for a radical and qualitative transformation of international relations. This has been demonstrated by numerous initiatives, notably the convening of the first session of [words indistinct] in the wake of the 1961 Belgrade declaration, the definition and adoption of a program for peace and international cooperation at the 1964 conference [words inditinct], the deepening of the search for self-sufficency and collective autonomy at the 1970 Lusaka summit, the appeal for a New International Economic Order at the 1973 Algiers summit: and many other important initiatives, such as the demand for global talks and the adoption of guidelines for the strengthening of the developing countries' collective autonomy during 1979 Havana summit.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is here that we must stress our movement's importance and historic responsibility. Our movement has defined its principal concerns as peace, security, and economic as well as social development. It appears evident, today, that all economies [words indistinct] based on military defense would substantially contributed toward improving the living conditions of the peoples. However, it is important that we ask ourselves about the world context in which we carry out our struggle. The international landscape reveals a world living in fear, faced with the nuclear menace and destruction, a world with numerous pockets of tension. A quick glance around will suffice to demonstrate the extremely dangerous nature of this situation.

Asia is still confronted with strong tensions. In the Korean peninsula, the efforts made by [words indistinct], in Afghanistan... [interrupted by announcer speaking in vernacular]... [words indistinct] discussions on technology transfer, talks on world food security, accords on cereals, and regulation of price of primary goods.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, everyone knows that [words indistinct] by the fourth session of the UN conference on trade and development aimed essentially at regulating the price of basic commodities. [passage indistinct] In the face of this serious economic and social situation, we have to think on concrete elements and modalities for ... [station switches back to studio for music and discussion in vernacular]

[Translator in English] The OAU is indeed convinced that the solution to the problems of liberation and development of the African Continent necessitate the rapid deployment of action-oriented south-south cooperation which the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 aspire to. South-south cooperation also constitutes the necessary instrument for the establishment of negotiating capability and (?correlation) of forces in the international situation which will be based on equality and mutual advantage and which will be compatible with the objective sof development of the countries of the south and thus in accordance with the aspirations of their peoples.

To (?attain) it objectives, south-south cooperation must not [words indistinct]. It should indeed be [words indistinct] behavior and other commercial strategies based on the exploitation of the weak. Similarly, [word indistinct] the principle of collective self-reliance necessarily signifies [words indistinct] south-south cooperation cannot be accomplished in a practical manner. It must be seen in the international context of the struggle for the transformation of the current international order and the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on independence, equality, and [words indistinct] and sovereignty.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, faced with the serious aggravation of the economic recession and its repercussion on the African Continent, faced with the strengthening of the policy of destabilization conducted by the fascist regime of apartheid, it has become apparent to us that the Organization [words indistinct] African Unity that we should underscore strongly that the development of the African Continent is firstly and foremost incumbent upon the governments and the peoples of Africa. This led the heads of state and government of Africa to come to a firm resolution individually and collectively to take concrete measures to accelerate the implementation of the Lagos plan of action. It is in this greater perspective that must be seen the priority program for economic recovery in Africa 1986-1990 adopted by the 21st ordinary session of the summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. However, whatever the degree of mobilization of the African peoples may be, the sharpness of the problems and the interdependent and complex character of development calls for support and understanding from the international community. It is to meet these (?needs) that the recent session also adopted a resolution requesting that three major international conferences be held: firstly, the extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations especially devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa — this meeting which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986 led to the adoption of the UN plan of action for economic recovery in Africa; the international conference under the auspices of the United Nations on the application of economic sanctions against racist South Africa; an international conference on the external debt of African countries.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, please allow me to say to this august assembly [words indistinct] from the other regions of the developing world.

Zambia's Kaunda Delivers Speech

MB011826 Harare Domestic Service in English 1415 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare on 1 September — live]

(Text) Mr Chairman, majesties, excellencies, distinguished brothers and sisters, ladies and gentlemen: It is both a great honor and privilege for me to speak on behalf of Africa in congratulating my brother, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, on his assumption of the high office of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In our view in Africa, this is well deserved election and we say heart congratulations. [applause]

In this regard, may I hasten to thank him for his most inspiring and thought-provoking statement this morning. It will, without doubt, provide guidelines in our deliberations that we certainly require. May I also, on behalf of Africa, thank him as well as the Government and people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome that has been accorded to us ever since our arrival in this beautiful city of Harare. The exemplary hospitality and the excellent facilities that have been put at our disposal are most conducive for the smooth and successful conduct of our deliberations.

Comrade Chairman, when we last met in New Delhi in 1983, none of us ever contemplated that we would meet in Harare today in our eighth summit session. Zimbabwe then was only 3 years old as a nation. The fact that we are meeting here in Harare when Zimbabwe is only 6 years old is an eloquent testimony of Zimbabwe's commitment and dedication to the cause of nonalignment. It is also a manifest demonstration of the fact that Zimbabwe has served to underscore its article of faith in those principles and values which have earned her great admiration, recognition, and admiration in international community. Africa highly appreciates the fact that Zimbabwe accepted to host this summit at very short notice. To be sure, it was only a year ago, this month, that a decision was made by our foreign ministers in Luanda that this summit would take place here in Harare this year. The fact that Zimbabwe has managed to host this summit efficiently in this immaculate and ultramodern surroundings, within such a limited timeframe, is a reflection of its resilience for which Africa is justly proud.

Zimbabwe's assumption of the leadership of the movement of nonaligned countries has taken place when the situation in southern Africa has assumed more and more ominous dimensions, when under the draconian state of emergency, the situation has become all the more tense and volatile. This state of affairs continues to deteriorate daily as evidenced by the daily killings of black people by the racist South African forces, killings that are a source of moral indignation and outrage not only to Africa but to the international community as a whole. The basic cause of this untenable situation continues to be the institutionalized system of racial discrimination, known as apartheid. Africa would like to pay tribute to Zimbabwe for bringing the movement of nonaligned countries to the doorsteps, to the doorsteps of apartheid, so that the movement could feel the gravity of that obnoxious system which has rightly been declared by the international community as a crime against humanity.

The fact that the racist South African forces wantonly killed in Soweto scores of innocent women and children on 26 August 1986, the day that the preparatory work of this summit began, showed the level of impunity with which the racist Pretoria regime views the Nonaligned Movement. [sentence as heard] At the same time, however, that act sensitized the movement to the imperative need to redouble its efforts in the struggle to eradicate the scourge of apartheid which has constituted a threat to world peace and security. We are positive that Zimbabwe will set the tone and tempo of the movement's approach in this regard in the common and determined effort to accelerate the process of eradicating the heinous system of apartheid. We in Africa, will be solidly behind you in this endeavor.

Comrade Chairman, your chairmanship of the movement comes at a critical point in the history of nonalignment. It coincides with the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement. Although the past 25 years of the movement has brought unprecedented changes in international relations, it is true to say that our world is more complex today than it has ever been before.

Comrade Chairman, allow me to take this auspicious occasion to pay Africa's fitting tribute to India for the exemplary manner in which she led the movement of the nonaligned countries over the past 3 years. India did not only bring balance to the movement but succeeded in bringing the movement's prestige in international relations to a new high. In this connection, may I pay Africa's tribute to the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, former prime minister of India and chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement. She was an indefectible champion of nonalignment who brought dynamism and vitality to bear on the leadership of the movement. She left a lasting impression on the leadership of the movement which her successor, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ably similated. He is, in our view, truly his late grandfather's grandson, that great world statesman who contributed so much to the birth and development of our movement. I am, of course, referring to Pandit Nehru. Yes, he is truly his mother's son. We pay fitting tribute to Comrade Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for, in our view, he has become in the short space of time that he has been our chairman a leader of leaders. [applause]

By the same token, may I join our chairman in paying tribute to all our foreign colleagues and heroes, as he mentioned this morning. To remember them because of their principles, to remember them because of what they stood for, to remember them because of the support they gave this organization. Indeed, we say: May their souls rest in peace.

Comrade Chairman, as you assume this post, I want to assure you, on behalf of my African colleagues, of Africa's support at this critical period in development of nonalignment. We are confident that Zimbabwe, under your leadership, will give the movement the leadership it requires to deal with critical issues facing our movement and the entire world. May I, on behalf of

Africa, wish you success in your esteemed chairmanship of the movement in the next 3 years. Thank you very much. [applause]

SWAPO's Nujoma Speaks

MB011932 Harare Domestic Service in English 1452 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma on behalf of the liberation movements at the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, your majesty, your excellencies, right honorable prime ministers, honorable ministers of foreign affairs, observers and guests, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

My first task is a pleasant one, it being the task of extending the warm congratulations and best wishes to one of our own fellow freedom fighters and illustrious sons of African lore having been unanimously elected as chairman of the movement of the nonaligned countries. Your Excellency Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe, we consider your brilliant election as a deserved tribute paid to you personally by your colleagues for your outstanding and dynamic leadership at home and abroad. Your election is also a timely tribute to the fraternal people of Zimbabwe for the victories won in long and bitter struggle for liberation, the fruit of which we, the guests, share today with you in full enjoyment. At the same time, it is a reassuring act of solidarity and rededication in the common struggle for freedom, justice, and human dignity.

The Frontline and the other neighboring states and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia have all been and continue to be victims directly or indirectly of the racist regime's criminal policies of state terrorism and brutal repression. By convening the eighth summit in Harare, the countries of the Nonaligned Movement have decided to join us in the region in the struggle against the fascist Botha regime and its imperialist collaborators.

Comrade Chairman, the leadership of our movement has always been political in substance and (?popular) in its outlook. It follows, therefore, that our current chairman, like his predecessors, will continue this tradition. Your record of service as a freedom fighter, as prime minister, party leader, and statesman assures that the movement and its destiny have been passed on to a wise and capable leader. Wherever people are denied their basic rights to self-determination and national indepednece and forced to languish under foreign and colonial occupation and brutal repression, this great movement has unwaveringly stood tall and closely behind them, speaking up in their defense and actively supporting their legitimate struggle.

In this context, I think about the courageous people of Palestine, whose indomitable spirit in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism in the Middle East reminds us of how similar their struggle is with the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO and the ANC respectively. It is a fact that both apartheid South Africa and Zionist Israel are racist states whose ties of cooperation and interaction at official levels have over the years grown by leaps and bounds. Somehow, the victims of Nazism's menace and destruction and the neo-Nazis and the exhenchmen of Hitler have become political bedfellows, as partners in crime against the Palestinian people and the people of South Africa and Namibia. We know, Comrade Chairman, how well conversant you are with these issues and of your own committment to (?rightly) contributing toward the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of PLO in the occupied Palestine.

My colleague and brother Yasir 'Arafat has once again demonstrated in his eloquent speech this morning the courage, perseverance, and devotion to a noble cause for which his people and he himself have suffered for so long. But let it be said one more time that a people determined to win liberation through hardship and sacrifice is certain of the final victory. [applause] This is our conviction as freedom fighters.

At this juncture I would like to addresss a few words to His Excellency Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and outgoing chairman of our movement. India's name is eternally linked with the history and achievements of the Nonaligned Movement. It was Pandit Nehru of India, who, together with the other giants of our era such as Tito of Yugoslavia, Al-Nasir of Egypt, Nkrumah of Ghana, Sukarno of Indonesia, and others like them founded this vital movement in Belgrade in 1961. In congratulating Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his exemplary leadership of the movement and for a job well done in defending and promoting its principles and victories, we commend him also for upholding the good name and the accomplishments of his predecessors. Particularly we think of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, whose names have become immortalized in the annals of the movement for no less as beloved leaders of India and world statesmen. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, our movement is a force to be reckoned with for the world peace. More than 100 member states and national liberation movements plus observers and guests can hardly be ignored in the world as a mere marginal assemblage of special interests. It is force for positive change and an indispensable instrument for reconciling the conflicts in the ideological, social, economic, and political systems. Above all, the movement has been a close and a reliable (?partner) in the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to end colonial domination, exploitation, and degradation. Nevertheless [as heard] to say, its role has been vigorous and purposeful in creating the necessary conditions for serious dialogue on the burning issues of the establishment of a new international economic as well as a new information order.

Comrade Chairman, the Harare summit clearly attests not only to the great interests in its deliberations, but the world's attention is focused on it. This is where the action is, and the world's media is well represented here in putting out the story of planning and mobilizing for action which is unfolding here. We are united and determined never to allow the racists and their friends to have a peace of mind. We must continue to expose their heinous crimes without fear or favor. Call a spade as a spade. The Botha regime and the majority capitalist countries, particularly the United States of America, United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany have been put on the defensive. The intensification

of the armed struggle and the people's resistance in South Africa and Namibia, the redoubling of efforts by the Frontline States to defend themselves against the enemies' hostile acts and their widening and deepening world campaign of sanctions have created a favorable situation for people's victory. We bid farewell with a strong sense of satisfaction and achievement to India's chairmanship, and we are proud, Comrade Chairman, to see you taking over the stewardship of the movement for next 3 years. We will all for many years to come continue to draw inspiration and assurance in the struggle or in victory from your keynote address delivered on this auspicious occasion. In this connection, I would like in the name of SWAPO of Namibia to endorse the candidature of Nicaragua as the venue for the ninth summit. We believe it is the right thing to do [applause] as a demonstartion of solidarity with Nicaragua and in the best interests of our movement.

Comrade Chairman, in conclusion, I would like to thank and congratulate you, Comrade Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the people and Government of Zimbabwe for the brilliant victory in the fight against colonial domination and oppression in Zimbawbe. The victory of the broad masses of Zimbabwe and the attainment of national independence have helped to expand the frontiers of freedom and national self-determination from the Zambezi River to the Limpopo River. It is now left to us, SWAPO and the ANC, and the PLO to wipe out the remnants of colonialism and extend the borders of freedom to the whole west Atlantic and the Indian Ocean and that will be the final [word indistinct] of imperialism on the African Continent and also in Palestine. [applause]

Comrade Chairman, I wish you success. Thank you very much. [applause]

Iran's Khamene'i Addresses Summit

LD011923 Tehran IRNA in English 1910 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sep 1, IRNA — In his speech to the opening session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit here Monday, Iran's President and head of the Asian countries group 'Ali Khamene'i called on NAM to make fresh efforts for freeing the Third World from colonialist powers.

The Iranian president said that the meeting should act boldly in order to bring its members closer together and inspire new hopes for all nations including those which are not members of the movement because of their government's dependence on superpowers. "The current NAM summit inspires new hopes in all African people especially those in South Africa and Namibia and creates great responsibilities for the organization over the next three years", Khamene'i said. The president furthermore said that Asia with its rich cultural resources is still subjected to the aggressions of the big powers or plagued by puppet regimes.

The Palestinian, Lebanese, and other struggling nations are each being involved in a fateful fight with the imperialist powers, Khamene'i said.

The Iranian president expressed hope that the NAM summit meeting here would assure member countries of better prospects for the movement in the future.

Cyprus President Addresses Summit

NC011838 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, has addressed the opening session of the nonaligned summit on behalf of the movement's group of European members. President Kiprianou referred to the role of the Nonaligned Movement, emphasizing that if the movement is to succeed in its goals and efforts it must find a way to make the moral force it represents more perceptible and effective through coordinated action. We must all strictly comply with the ideals, principles, and goals of the movement, he added. We should not allow ourselves to be influenced by calculations, expediencies, and interests alien to our objectives.

Kiprianou noted the special importance of holding this conference in a country adjacent to South Africa and the significant message it conveys. It is significant, he added, because the people and governments of the movement's member states are closely following the struggle being waged for freedom by the majority of the South African people. The message is that we are determined to continue our support and to intensify our efforts until justice prevails and the abolition of the abhorrent system of racial discrimination, the sovereignty of the South African majority, and the complete independence of Namibia are achieved.

Summit Agenda Endorsed

LD021004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 2 (TANJUG) — The heads of state and government at their eighth summit in Harare endorsed at this morning's session the agenda of the summit as proposed by the foreign minister conference, the report of the outgoing chairman of the movement India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the report of the ministerial conference and the organisational procedure of the eighth summit.

Foreign Ministers' Report Adopted

MB021023 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Heads of state and government today adopted the foreign ministers report and agreed that there be a special declaration on southern Africa. They also agreed that Kampuchea's seat remain vacant and that the issue must not be debated at this year's summit, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported.

The adopted foreign ministers report calls for a general review of the international political situation and an appraisal of the solidarity of NAM countries in combating colonial domination, racism, and apartheid.

It also calls for efforts towards the relaxation of international

tensions and more action for total nuclear disarmament.

PAC Chairman Requests Financial Support From NAM

MB011844 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania, Comrade Johnstone Mulambo, has appealed to the Nonaligned Movement to give more financial support to his liberation organisation. He told newsmen in Harare today, that it is clear that the people of South Africa have to fight a protracted struggle. What is needed, he said, is an increase of the fighting capacity of the liberation movement to effect the final blow on the enemy. Comrade Mulambo said the NAM summit which is currently underway in Harare has accepted to assist the liberation movements whch are fighting the Pretoria regime.

He said his movement would like the United Nations to implement comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria.

9th Summit Site 'Not Likely To Be Decided' Now

BK010531 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0426 GMT 1 Sep 86

["OANA" pool item]

[By Musa Scully]

[Text] Harare, Sep 1 (OANA-BERNAMA) — The candidacy for the next chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement is not likely to be decided at the eighth summit here.

Both Indonesia and Nicaragua have submitted bids to host the ninth summit. Sources close to the Indonesian delegation said Nicaragua, which had the support of the Soviet block including Cuba and Mozambique would not give up its bid.

Indonesia, which has the support of several countries including India, Algeria, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, and Malaysia is persistent that the chairmanship of NAM next time goes to her to keep the organisation on a middle path.

The sources said even the eight summit host nation Zimbabwe, whose Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is to be leader of NAM for the next three years, was believed to be against Indonesia being chairman.

Indonesia is one of the founders of NAM, which celebrates its 25th anniversary with this summit. The sources said that with the ministerial meeting of NAM.

Nicaragua Opposed as Summit Site

PA291831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1614 GMT 29 Aug 86

[By special correspondent Gabriel Smirnow]

[Text] Harare, 29 Aug (AFP) — Reliable diplomatic sources have told AFP that Nicaragua's manifest aspiration to be designated host of the next nonaligned summit conference is being met with growing opposition, particularly among the Latin American Group, GRULA, but also among the delegations of other influential members of the Nonaligned Movement.

"The issue of being host country is not critical. However, if Nicaragua insists on it and a consensus is not reached, the real danger of a division emerging within the Nonaligned Movement exists," another diplomatic source warned.

Several days ago, during a meeting of the Latin American Group, initially designed to discuss various points of common interest, the Cuban delegation proposed Managua as the site of the 9th summit, the same diplomatic sources, who asked to remain anonymous, added.

They reported that the proposal was immediately opposed by Colombia, which said it intended to nominate Indonesia, despite an unwritten rule for geographic alternation, according to which the next summit conference should be held in a Latin American country. The previous summit was in India (Asia) and the present one is being held in Zimbabwe (Africa).

The Argentine delegation said that it was not a good idea to try to establish the site for the next summit for the time being, and that the decision should be set aside for 2 years.

Peru, Bolivia, and Jamaica said that there was no consensus to nominate Nicaragua for the seat of the 9th summit conference.

In addition to the fact that the host country holds the presidency of the 102 nonaligned countries and members with the subsequent international stature this brings, the decision taken during this summit conference will in fact be a statement on the future line the movement will follow.

While Nicaragua is far from obtaining the consensus of the Latin American countries, which is essential for its nomination because the seat of the movement would be in that region, other important members have also voiced opposition to the idea, the sources said.

Yugoslavia, a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, finds that there are many serious problems — South Africa, the debt problem, the Gulf war, and the Middle East problem — and that if consensus cannot be reached on the host country, it is best to leave that decision to the next meeting of Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers so as to avoid division within a movement characterized by its hetereogenity.

Two other founding countries of the movement, India (very influential) and Egypt (the most important country in the Arab world), do not favor Nicaragua's hosting the meeting because they fear a "radicalization."

Thus, if the Nicaraguan Government fails to obtain the seat after having officially presented its candidacy for it and having undertaken an international campaign to obtain it — which included efforts by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and

President Daniel Ortega — its position in the international community will undoubtedly suffer, these sources forewarned.

Meanwhile, many countries have asked Peru — which has played a key role in the summit after being designated head of the important economic commission — to declare itself a candidate host country.

The Peruvian delegates have reacted to these requests with restraint but not without acknowledging the "serious responsibility [that it would entail] if a consesus is reached."

Although Argentina is not an official candidate either, and its name is mentioned less frequently, sources in the conference have said that Buenos Aires could be an alternative.

In any event, the summit of heads of state and government will not begin until Monday. That is when President Raul Alfonsin and his foreign minister, Dante Caputo, will arrive in Harare, where they intend to make important proposals with respect to the orientation of the movement, the diplomatic sources revealed.

PANA Notes 'Exceptional Security Measures' in Harare

MB291825 Dakar PANA in French 1400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 29 Aug (PANA) — Exceptional security measures have been take by Zimbabwean authorities on the occasion of preparatory meetings to the Nonaligned Movement summit due to begin in Harare next Monday. The measures are visible from the airport of the Zimbabwean capital, where police and the Army have been mobilized. Upon landing, all passengers are subjected to systematic checks by the forces of order, which creates long lines to the landing strip. Electronic detectors have been placed in a number of areas in Harare, particularly at the airport, the Sheraton hotel where a number of the movement's conferences are being held, and hotel Monomatapa where most of the delegates are lodged.

The forces of order, with revolver in hand, are seen discretely but continously patrolling the city, particurlarly the university campus in the capital and the corridors of the hotels where about 2,000 journalists are accommodated. The conference center where the meeting of foreign ministers has been taking place since Thursday is out of bounds to all nondelegates including journalists.

This mandatory security mounted by the Zimbabwean authorities is receiving full cooperation inasmuch as the members of the Nonaligned Movement are holding their meetings in a region in turmoil. In Mozambique, authorities are confronting a rebellion by the MNR which is backed by Pretoria. In South Africa, the back majority is continuously fighting apartheid. In Angola, the government there is confronting UNITA, a rebel movement which is sustained by the racist South African troops stationed in Namibia where SWAPO has intensified its struggle against the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa.

Accordingly, the delegates understand the reasons for and have been submitting themselves without resistance to control measures which will definitely be reinforced with the arrival soon of heads of state and government.

Arms Charge Against Iran Termed 'Groundless'

LD291950 Tehran IRNA in English 1853 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Aug 29, IRNA — The Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira Friday denied reports that one of the body guards accompanying the Iranian delegation to the non-aligned summit meet was illegally carrying arms.

Speaking at a press conference here, Shamuyarira described the report carried by the Zimbabwe news agency (ZIANA) on the allegation as groundless.

A member of the Iranian delegation, Seyyed Raja'i Khorasani, upon learning about the allegation, categorically denied it and asked the Zimbabwe officials to present documents on the claim or apologise to the Islamic Republic. His denial was carried by ZIANA. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolution Anniversary Rally

LD312229 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2033 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at mass rally held in Al-Khadra' Square in Tripoli marking the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution on 31 August 1969 — live]

[Text] Brothers, in 1969 the revolutionaries moved forward. They challenged in those hours five U.S. bases on Libyan territory and a British military base. They challenged the firmly established royal system which the United States was protecting with its five bases. We who are saying today to hell with America said the same thing at the same time 17 years ago, in 1969, while we were confronting five U.S. bases with the revolutionary will [words indistinct] over our land, the land of our forefathers with dignity, with power, and with loftiness and until today we say, o brother, to hell with America, to hell with colonialism, to hell with imperialism, to hell with Zionism, to hell with agents of colonialism, the agents of imperialism, the agents of Zionism. Brothers we challenge them by our right to live. We challenge them by our right to live freely in the land of our fathers and forefathers. This land has been irrigated by the blood of our fathers and forefathers for the sake of freedom. This land is covered with the remains of our noble fathers and forefathers. This land, o brothers, every inch of it will be defended till death, and every drop of its sea and its gulf will be defended till death.

At these glorious hours and in this great and eternal day, the day of liberation and victory, the day of dignity and glory, the day of challenge and pride, on this day we salute the martyrs of The Gulf of Sidra who were martyred on the line of death, 32 degrees and 30 minutes, and whose blood has colored the waters of the Gulf of Sidra. We ask that God's blessing be upon our martyrs, and we say to America: Our martyrs are in heaven and the dead U.S. servicemen are in hell; as Muhammad said to the infidel at the battle of Uhud; brothers, at such hours we moved with maximum courage; we, the free unionist officers and our brave soldiers, we moved at such hours on the eternal night of Monday, similar to this night. We were full of courage and full of faith in our right to freedom and life, and full of faith in victory. Victory was our destiny despite America.

Today O brothers, on Monday in the year 1986 America challenges us from across the oceans and seas. However, we say to it: Reagan has to read history, at least recent history. However, Reagan does not read history. He reads cheap hollywood scenarios and that is the problem of the world today — namely, a second rate actor becomes the president of the biggest power. This is the crisis of democracy, and the crisis of morality and the crisis of civilization. We tell him to read history so that he can remember these hours when he opens the age of the night of Monday, 1969, and compares it with tonight, Monday night, 1986, and sees that we who are addressing him now, confronting and challenging him, we are the ones who with our people took action to destroy the monarchy which was protected by the United States with five military bases and protected by Britain with its biggest base in Tobruq. The United States used to have in Tripoli the biggest base outside its territory, the Wells Wheelus base [words indistinct]. The United States used to think that with five military bases it could terrorize Libya's revolutionaries and prevent them from thinking about revolution and destroying the monarchic agent regime, colonialism, the enemy of the masses, and the enemy of the nation. The United States used to think that with five military bases it was capable of terrorizing, capable of terrorizing the officers of the Libyan Army at that time and the sons of Libya to carry out revolution [as heard]. It is with the same erroneous information that the United States is basing its policy and stands, and involving itself on slippery slopes which are a threat to it and to world peace. We tell Reagan now: The same erroneous information which existed on Monday night, 1969, exists on Monday night 1986. It believes that its power, might, and planes are capable of preventing Libyan youth from challenging it and destroying the regime which was dependent on America and which handed Libyan territory to it on a silver platter, as they say. America used to reassure the monarchic agent regime and reassure all its agents that there was absolutely no possibility of a change taking place in Libya and no one in Libya dared ever think about revolution. The evidence to this, according to them, was that this was not possible in view of the existence of five super-power bases which had undertaken to protect this monarchic regime. No one could think of destroying this regime or venture to confront five U.S. bases, in addition to the British base.

However, these miscalculation made America get out of al-Millahah base and of other bases, humiliated, [word indistinct] and exhausted in the face of the revolutionaries. The same miscalculations and erroneous information, and the same illusions and the same arrogance rule the confrontation between us and America now. America believes that with its fleets and forces it can prevent us from moving forward with all our faith and force from liberating Palestine from the river to the sea. We swear before the world, brothers, that this is our cause, the cause of our lives, our destiny and history; the cause of our sons and our sons' sons — liberation of Palestine, inch by inch even if we wash it with blood and even if we cross on bridges made up of our bodies [chanting]. We announce to America that the issue of the unity of our Arab nation is an issue that concerns us and we will achieve this unity through peace or war, and America and others have nothing to do with the issue of removing borders between the ocean and the gulf. This is an Arab issue, an internal issue that concerns Arabs, and no one has the right to interfere in the Arab nation's internal affairs if it wants to change its map.

We also say that when George Washington, whose history has been defiled by Reagan, liberated America from the hated British colonialism, and when Abraham Lincoln, whose history has also been defiled by Reagan, united the southern United States by force; we say no one had the right, foremost among them Britain at that time, to interfere in the issue of uniting America or liberating it from British colonialism. But this insignificant person does not read history. He does not know that George Washington, the first U.S. President, waged a war, used violence and terrorism, covert and overt action, against British colonialism until he liberated and saved the United States. I believe that Reagan has read a scenario of a Hollywood [word indistinct] and is ignorant of history. He does not know that

Abraham Lincoln decided to unite America, unite north and south by war. He does not know that Mao Zedong united the great China by force. He does not know that Garibaldi united Italy's republics and provinces by force.

He does not read history. He reads the scripts of trivial plays which all deal with the smuggling of a handful of dollars outside America. This is his education. But he will pay the price of this education. If America continues to obey Reagan the American people will pay the price of such stupidity and ignorance and of this disregard of convincing facts.

Brothers, when we staged the revolution on a night such as this 17 years ago, we did not decide to invade America, nor did we decide to invade Europe. We found them to be inside our homeland and inside our territory — on our land and inside our towns. We expelled them and triumphed over them. Italy, after 60 years of settlement and colonialism, was expelled in 1970. Twenty thousand Italians used to occupy the city of Tripoli when we staged the revolution. All the farms from Al-Zawiyah to Tarhuna to Misratah — all the agricultural land was Italian settlements. All Libyans know this. Who denies that these farms were occupied by the Italians? Twenty thousand Italians were occupying the city of Tripoli and used to speak Italian inside the city of Tripoli. All these building used to be occupied by Italians. All these schools used to be under the supervision of the Italians. They monopolized everything. The majority of Libyan deputies at that time used to defend the Italian community because the deputies succeeded in the elections with the money of the Italians. After 60 years the Italians used to believe that they colonised the [words indistinct]. But finally the people — the rightful owners of the land and right — triumphed, and the Italians left this port which is in front of us — they departed in columns 60 years later; they left everything behind, except their suitcases containing their personal effects; they left behind their houses, farms, shops; they left behind everything. Everything was restored to the Libyan people [applause and chanting].

What does this mean? It means that colonialism, no matter how long it may go on for, will end and the rightful owner of the land will tirumph. Even Spain regards the Arabs who colonized Spain for 800 years as colonialists who left after such a long period.

The Israeli presence in Palestine is nothing but colonialism which was a phenomenon of World War II. It is a foreign colonialism and will be treated as such; it will be treated on the basis that it is a foreign colonialism and that it is our right to struggle with arms in order to liberate Palestine foot by foot. If Reagan does not like this then let him launch his intercontinental missiles and his missiles which reach the heavens. To hell with him and his missiles.

The same issue that existed in 1969 exists on Monday 1986 — we are still in the same position, resisting colonialism and foreign domination, and struggling for the sake of liberty and for the sake of our right and the right of all nations so that they can live proud and free in their own homelands. Nothing has changed as fas as we are concerned. In 1911 our families fought the Italians and offered caravans of martyrs for the sake of the freedom of their land and so that they could live in their homeland free. Colonialism came to us after independence — America, Britain and the Italian colonialism came. We did not enjoy independence and freedom after World War II. We gave assistance to Britain during World War II. We fought on the side of the British forces. Britain, thanks to our assistance, was able to defeat Italy in Libya. But Britain colonized us by replacing Italy. Libyan territory became open to the British until a night such as this in 1969. Colonialism was replaced by colonialism. Britain should have appreciated our attitude during World War II. It should have respected the Libyans because they allied themselves with it against the Italian fascist colonialism at that time. It should have left Libya to its own people.

Had Britain any ethics, principles, and civilization it would have done so. But instead of thanking us and leaving our land to us because we fought on its side and enabled it to defeat Italy on Libyan territory, it colonized us and installed Idris al-Sanusi as a king over us, against our will, because he was Britain's lackey for a long time past. It enabled the dirty Al-Sanusi family to have control over the proud Libyan people — the boot of one Libyan equals all the sons of the reactionary dirty Al-Sanusi family [chanting]; a lackey without origin and lacking a homeland, lacking religion. Britain gave that family control over our people. It transformed Libya into a kingdom while we never knew kings before; we never had a monarchical history. Suddenly we became a kingdom, British-style, because Britain is a kingdom. Britain until today is in alliance with America against this people. What was the crime which the Libyan people committed? What have the Libyan people done against Britain for the latter to reward us in this way? Is it because we were in alliance with Britain during World War II and enabled it to defeat Italy? This was the situation in 1969. We did not have relations with America then. When Idris al-Sanusi became king all the dogs — the ministers and deputies — signed a treaty with America and brought American forces to Libya. Five bases — there were five bases in Libya — the Wheelus base was the biggest U.S. training base outside U.S. territory. There was the [name indistinct] base with all its huge depots, containing ammunition and nuclear bombs; there was the Tajura base for world-wide telecommunications; it was able to reach all American fleets and America itself. There was the (Al-Wafyah) base for the training of the American Air Force. There was the Sidra base for directing American warships and fleets in the Mediterranean. This is in addition to the fact that Libyan territory and airspace were open for American and Britain.

This was the situation which we found and which made us stage the revolution. The oil was in the hands of America. Agriculture was in Italy's hands. The town of Barqah was totally in Britain's hands. They installed a king over us; they installed a dirty family over us. The Al-Sanusi family even gave their daughters the titles of princesses and demanded that we should pay allegiance and be loyal to them. Utmost disregard for this great people! When we fought at the martyrs square we gave martyrs; we did so in the battles of Al-Hani, Al-Shatt, Al-Hmahruqah, Al-Gardhabiyah, Al-Margaf, Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar, Al-Kufra, (Tu'adiyah) and Lisan al-Jifarah and Jabal Nafusah, but did the dirty family fight with us on our side? We deserved to be the kings — we, the people [chanting]. We the people deserved to be the rulers over our land which we later liberated with our blood [chanting].

This was the situation that existed in Libya on a day such as this in 1969. We liberated our land by expelling America, Britain, and Italy and by handing the oil to the Libyan people and by giving the land to its owners. We have not changed. We did not become colonialists. We did not become terrorists. We are against colonialism. We are against terrorism. We did not become fanatics because we are against fanaticism and because we are builders of civilization; we were the ones who taught Europe and the whole world all the sciences on which the modern era is based. Nothing has changed; our attitude is the same as it was. We are still fighting for the sake of our freedom and in order to protect our land. This is a legitimate right of every nation. The same situation that existed on a night such as this in 1969 is the situation that America and Britain want to impose on Libya on Monday night in 1986.

They want to colonize us. They want to bring the bases back to Libya. They want us to be dominated again. They want to install their dogs and lackeys over us. How about the sacrifices which our ancestors made? This trivial and ignorant Reagan does not know that our ancestors gave caravans of martyrs at this square — the martyrs square in the Al-Shatt, Al-Hani, Al-Gardhabiyah, Al-Margaf, and the Al-Jabal al-Akhdar battles; they gave martyrs at Al-Butnan, Al-Wahat, and Al-Ghizlan; he does not know that our ancestors gave caravans of martyrs for the sake of the liberty of Libya. He believes that he, by his aircraft, coming like a burglar in the darkness of night, dropping one bomb here and one bomb there, can make the Libyan people surrender. How can we surrender? Even if we die we will not surrender.

The Italians killed 700,000 Libyans but the Libyan people did not die; the Arab nation did not die. Reagan is accustomed to the annihilation of the red Indian nation. They took blankets full of smallpox microbes and distributed them among the red Indians. What an ugly crime! Imagine! This is how they behave. They distributed those blankets among the red Indians. Millions of red Indians died. But Reagan cannot distribute among the Libyans blankets full of smallpox microbes. This is because we have put an end to smallpox; we have no smallpox here; even if he breeds smallpox microbes he cannot distribute blankets among the Libyan people. There is no way by which he can annihilate the Libyan people. He believes that his aircraft can annihilate the Libyan people. There is no nation in the world that can be annihilated by aircraft or by warships. Our number used to be less than it is now. We used to be 1 million or less when Italy came to invade us with all its warships. It shelled these towns. These red-colored buildings were shelled by their warships. Where is Italy today? Where are its warships? Where is Mussolini? Where is Grazianni? Where is Italian colonialism? Where is Italian fascism? They are all in the dustbin of history. The dustbin of history is full of the trivial examples such as Reagan, and Thatcher. The peoples will always stay. Immortality is for the people. This people cannot be annihilated.

I will tell you about our fight against America. First, the United States wants to colonize [tasta'mir] the Arab homeland, and wants to regain the southern shores of the Mediterranean so that it possesses the Mediterranean, both north and south — and this is not directed against Libya, but against the Soviet Union. Its post-World War II policy is to besiege the Soviet Union. Just as it tries to encircle it from the Mediterranean — from Libya and from the shores of the Mediterranean — the United States seeks to encircle the Soviet Union on a large-scale from other oceans and seas and from other positions. The United States wants to be in control from Turkey to Tangiers — as the other shore of the Mediterranean is under the control of NATO, which is led by the United States. As for the remaining southern shore: occupied Palestine is open to U.S. military power; in Turkey, there are U.S. military bases; Egypt is completely a U.S. colony, it is not an independent state at all. Do not blame at all Husni Mubarak, Abu Ghazalah, or any others: They are miserable people who hate the United States and hate the Israelis and want to be rid of them at any moment, but they are merely employees of the U.S. department in Egypt. They have no power whatsoever. They cannot even say to the doorman, close the door behind you. They are miserable and defeated people.

Egypt has been colonized since 1973. Defeat was imposed on it, and it signed the Camp David accords. It was subdued and capitulated to all the enemies' conditions. Egypt needs to be liberated. The Arab nation must work for the liberation of Egypt, for Egypt is occupied just as Palestine is occupied. Do not speak any longer of the liberation of Palestine, but speak of the liberation of both Egypt and Palestine. Zionism has occupied Egypt. If it were in the hands of Husni Mubarak, or Abu Ghazalah, or suchlike, the Americans and the Israelis would be leaving Egypt tomorrow. However, the matter is not in the hands of these miserable people. They are officers and I know them: They were with me here. We used to give them weapons and we used to fight with them, and they used to fight the Americans and fight the Israelis and totally hated them. Husni Mubarak fought the Israelis several times. The Israelis killed his relatives, his colleagues, [members of] his clan, (?his people), and his soldiers. He cannot love them after the war that took place between them and after all the blood that was spilled. He hates them, it is in his blood. However, Egypt is defeated. We must work for the liberation of Egypt, and for regaining Egypt.

After Turkey, the United States wants Palestine, Egypt, and the other Arab countries, with the exception of Algeria, Syria, and Libya — these countries are beyond the control of the United States.America is determined to regain the Libyan coast, which is 2,000 km long and then will try to defeat Syria and regain the Syrian coast so that America's military control will stretch from Turkey to the Strait of Gibraltar. Why? Because of Libya? No, because of the Soviet Union. Indeed, if America triumphed over Libya and triumphed over Syria and Algeria, the Soviet Union's situation will be in danger; the Warsaw Pact in danger. The Mediterranean will become an American lake. This is one of the reasons for a joint struggle between us and the Soviet Union, because the fall Libya will lead to the siege of the Soviet Union, and defending Libya will lead to the defeat of the Soviet Union's enemy, which is America. This is the common denominator, common enemy, and common historical objective and struggle between us and the Soviet Union.

America's objective is colonialism; the stories of Berlin, Rome and Vienna and (?I do not know where else a bomb exploded); it gave money to Sudan, gave money to Yemen, and gave money to Morocco. This is laughable and it is a mockery. This can not be used as a pretext to strike against a sleeping people with bombs

tary might. This has been firmly
established. This means that the Soviet Union has the right to use its military power to defend its Arab friends. That is it, as long as the Americans use their military power to defend their Israelis friends and their allies; therefore, the Soviet Union has the right, according to this practice [matbaq] to use military power to defend its Arab allies and friends.

America took revenge for an action carr

national front, in which all nations of Africa, Central and South America, Asia, the socialist camp as well as the forces of peace in Europe will participate — even the forces of peace in the United States. This front is in the process of being born now, the front that resulted in the creation of the international center: Libya. The international conferences held on Libyan territory have branches in all continents of the world. This front has been born.

Reagan tried to set up a front against this front of the peoples. He gathered the industrialized states in Tokyo and announced that he wanted to set up a front consisting of the governments of the industrialized states to oppose the front made by Al-Qadhdhafi; just like that. See how stupid he is. The conference in Tokyo failed and the Japanese people attacked the participants and evicted Reagan and Thatcher. They told them: You are murderers; leave our country. The Japanese people still remember the atomic bombs that the United States dropped on Japan. Thus, the Japanese people cannot accept the United States. The entire Japanese people are now supporting the Libyan people and the Palestinian people and the Arab cause. After firing rockets on him and expelling this despicable man from Japan, the governments he had gathered for the purpose of forming a front against our front hastened to declare that they were against all the decisions that the United States imposed on the seven industrialized states.

Japan disavowed the Tokyo Declaration. Japan officially informed us that it disavows the Tokyo Declaration and that it does not consider Libya to be a terrorist state at all, bearing in mind that huge interests lie between Japan and the Libyan people that Japan will not compromise. France, Italy, Spain, and Germany, all of these states contacted us and told us: We have nothing against the Libyan people or the foreign policy of Libya. There exists, however, an American madness against the Libyan people. What is the reason for this? I will tell you.

First there is a desire to colonize the world, particularly the Arab homeland, once again. The United States specifically wants to colonize the Arab homeland and to give it to the Israelis. That is to say, the United States wants to kick out the Arab nation and replace it by a Jewish nation — this is quite clear. Secondly, in non-political terms we can say that Reagan is suffereing from madness — I mean he suffers with his mentality [preceding word in English]. He suffers madness of the mind. That is to say that he suffers madness as an organic disease, or psychology [preceding word in English] disease. The foreign journalists who are present understand these words. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether Reagan is a person possessing all of his faculties.

This is because he does things that make the entire world feel astonished, especially the use of aircraft carriers. This is something that the world abandoned at the end of World War II and that the world has decided not to resort to again. Very simply, all those who followed the movements of his fleet on orders from the U.S. Administration were astounded. Even the American people, if they follow the movement of their own carriers and fleets, will be astounded, and will say that a madman is giving these orders. For example, one of the aircraft carriers was in Spain. Orders went out to it in the middle of the night to proceed full steam ahead to Greece. Officers, crew, and those involved with the aircraft carrier went on board in the middle of the night and then reached Crete — reached Greece. They stayed there. Why? The following morning the matter appeared as if Reagan had not given the order and that he did not know of the movement of the carrier. The crew did not know why the carrier should stay in Greece. After that an order was sent out to that carrier, which was in Greece, to suddenly return to Italy at maximum speed. The carrier set sail together with all the Naval units accompanying it, using fuel, while the crew on board were dissatisfied. I am astounded to see U.S. generals carrying out such mad orders. The officers of the U.S. 6th Fleet and those who are stationed at bases can hear me now and they know that my words are true. They themselves say such words. They are obeying the orders of a madman.

Reagan gathered three carriers and ordered them to pass through the Suez Canal, only to order them again to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar, and then told them to assemble in the Gulf of Sidra. They assembled. Then an order went out asking them to urgently disperse — one to steam toward Turkey, the second to sail to Gibraltar, and the third to head toward Egypt, and the other to occupied Palestine; he wanted them to disperse. They arrived at their destinations, only to receive another U.S. order to assemble once again near Italy. The carriers assembled near Italy. They received orders from Reagan telling them to disperse. I told you either Reagan is mad — that is to say he is actually a madman suffering from a mental disease — or is suffering from cancer, hardened arteries, or old age and is incapable of leading his own country or issuing orders due to the effect of these diseases. In both cases, he suffers from a disease — psychological or physical. I am speaking from a position of responsibility — and Europe and the United States can hear me and I am responsible for these words: I do not at all rule out the possibility of Reagan being mad. He is a man whose behavior we loathe when we are now in the era of civilization and human rights and even animal rights — there are societies that now work to protect the rights of animals — and when the world has reached such a degree of civilization and has become humanitarian and peace orientated, and when the world has become like one single state, each part needing the others.

While the world has advanced so much we also see the missiles, the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the invasion of Grenada, the establishment of camps on Lebanese territory and on Chadian territory, striking at towns with missiles and bombing them with strategic bombers, the invasion of space and chemical warfare. Reagan opposed the destruction of chemical weapons and ordered that they should continue to be manufactured. Strange things are coming from this man. He is using a language the world has abandoned. He is using means that the world disapproves of and has abandoned.

Europe was burned by the fires of world Wars I and II and paid a price in terms of 30 million people killed during World War II. Europe does not want to pay the price of another 30 million people. In fact, if there is a war the price it will pay will be its very own existence. Any new war means intercontinental missiles, nuclear bombs — the destruction of mankind. The world has abandoned these, while Reagan has restored them. We — all nations: the nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, America including the American people themselves — disapprove and reject the

language of fleets, blockades, mines, war. We — all nations and all mankind — are in favor of peace, the destruction of nuclear weapons, and the destruction of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union has a gigantic mighty force that equals the force of the United States. Gorbachev has intercontinental missiles; he has nuclear submarines. He has hundreds of warships. He has half the globe. He can lay mines, he can threaten, and he can launch intercontinental missiles. He can use the stars. [as heard]

But look at him; Gorbachev, on every occasion, presents proposals for safeguarding world peace: the destruction of nuclear weapons; halting nuclear tests; freeing the Mediterranean from the fleets of both the Soviet Union and the United States; the gradual withdrawal [as heard] from Afghanistan so that the Afghan sides can reach a solution; call for the withdrawal of all military bases throughout the world; calls for detente and peaceful coexistence; and calls for a meeting between leaders. Gorbachev continually submits such proposals.

Gorbachev has mighty weapons similar to those of the United States. However, the difference lies in the two minds — between the two men. [as heard] One of them is mad, while the other has a sound mind: One of them is irresponsibile and the other is not: One of them is worthy of his post as leader of a superpower, while the other is not, and should remain as a second-class actor in Hollywood. Recently, Reagan, talking to friends at the White House told them: Gorbachev is weak and I am strong, and this is my opportunity to impose my control over the world and encircle the Soviet Union. He continued: if I succeed in bringing down the revolution in Libya, Syria and Algeria and set foot on the north and south shores of the Mediterranean then this will be an historic opportunity to block the Soviet Union returning to a situation whereby it can defend itself: it will remain at our mercy. He told them that the entire globe is a vital sphere for the United States.

Imagine, peaceful initiatives from the Soviet Union are met with such words from this imperialist! He says Gorbachev is weak. How? Gorbachev has the same weapons as the United States; in fact, he has more dangerous weapons. Therefore peaceful solutions are futile as far as the imperialists are concerned. One should not give them any peaceful intentions. They should only be resisted.

The United States is hated throughout the world. Peoples everywhere fight the United States. Any operation which takes place, the United States says that Libya is behind it. This means that it is no use saying anything, but to let him daily provide bombers and missiles to attack Libya, because every day mankind is dealing blows to American presence everywhere. So, an American intelligence officer was killed in the Yemen: he was killed by a Yemeni, and not by a Libyan. An American intelligence officer was killed in Sudan: He was killed by a Sudanese. American soldiers — Marines — were killed in Tunisia: They were killed by Tunisians. In Morocco, in Tangier, some Americans were killed by Moroccans. U.S. sailors were killed in Naples by Italian youths. There were operations in Chile, in Indonesia, in Belgium: We do not know who carried them out.

Imagine, yesterday the U.S. State Department [Al-Qadhdhafi corrects himself] the U.S. Pentagon comes out with the funny, blatant, yet painful lie, circulated in the press, that Libya is planning to hijack a bus [hafilah] — I do not know in which part of the world — a bus carrying U.S. soldiers. Libya is planning to hijack them to use as hostages in order to barter them for the release of Palestinian prisoners of war who are in the United States and not in the hands of the Israelis. Alright, where is the Libyan who planned this hijacking of a bus?

When the Americans said the day before yesterday that they discovered [pauses — changes thought] he started anew to move his carriers, and the world began to live on its nerves once again. They claimed that they discovered that Libya is planning terrorist operations. We challenge him — and we are making a responsible political statement here — we challenge him to come before the Security Council, or before the Soviet Union, or before the Arab League, or before the NATO, the EEC, or the Socialist International, or the International Court of Justice, and reveal the evidence he has proving that there is a terrorist operation planned by Libya. We want to know who has planned these operations. Is there a secret, or is Reagan mad? [passage indistinct] Is there a hostile party which tells Reagan that this is a Libyan plan, and he believes it?

The fact is we see that the Americans are naive and they believe false reports, because the information they had following the air raid said that Al-Qadhdhafi had lost his authority. What is this authority that Al-Qadhdhafi has? Authority is in the hands of the Libyan people. They have no information at all about Libya. They said that a military collective leadership has been set up in Libya. What military leadership? We have had a military leadership (?since) the revolution — the Revolution Command Council. We dissolved ourselves and the Jamahiriyah was established. Authority is not confined to Mu'ammar alone. Libya is a Jamahiriyah and authority rests with the basic people's congresses and the people's committees. If we broadcast a law over the radio then it will not be effective in Libya because the authority that can enact laws in Libya is the people's congresses; it is the party which can enact laws. We cannot announce approval of the budget; saying that this department will get so and so, and this department will get so and so. This is not permitted. This can only come from the people's congresses. A budget not approved by the people's congresses will not be recognized by the Central Bank. The treasury will not recognize it. They say that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has enacted a law and has signed it, announced it over the radio. It will not be accepted by officials. Courts will not apply such a law if it is not enacted by the people's congresses; Laws are not enacted by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; they are enacted by the people's congresses.

The Americans have no information about the Jamahiri system or about the politial system in Libya. Imagine! They said that a collective military leadership has been set up in Libya. Imagine! As if Al-Qadhdhafi alone has the authority in his hands. What is this authority Al-Qadhdhafi has? Look at their information! They also claimed that there was a power struggle in Libya. Why did we introduce the Jamahiri theory which replaced the government theory? We did it so that it could solve any problem of a power struggle. Let Reagan read the first chapter of the Green Book on solving of the problem of democracy — by the establishment of the people's authority, a power struggle will be ended. The establishment of people's authority means that authority

rests with the people, and this ends a power struggle. If authority rests with all the people, then that is it, the power struggle will come an end. The Libyan people have reached the authority by way of the congresses and the committees. Therefore we have put an end to power-struggle forever.

Reagan said no, there is a power struggle in Libya. [passage indistinct] He says to them — Casey, the chief of his intelligence — tells his friends that at dawn every day — Reagan suffers from cancer and he does not sleep — Reagan asks him: Is Al-Qadhdhafi still in power? Has anything happened to him? Every day he asks Casey this question.

Once there was a pro-Algerian demonstration, about which we spoke yesterday. I went to a police station and I met with a police officer who was accused of collaborating with France against Algeria. [words indistinct] he was frightened of this accusation. I sat with him in a room, and the telephone of the station [words indistinct] had a loud ringing tone. It was the town police station, and as such the telephone never stopped ringing. Whenever it rang, he would say to me: This call is about me. [words indistinct) Poor man; he thought like that because his mental condition was disturbed. Reagan is experiencing the same condition felt by that police officer. Every day at dawn, Reagan-phones his [pauses] and this man, when the phone rings, always that it is Reagan on the phone. This man asks Reagan: Yes, what can I do for you? Reagan asks: Is Al-Qadhdhafi still in power? The man replies: Yes. Then Reagan asks: How? I have been told that there is a power struggle, and that Al-Qadhdhafi is finished and no longer rules? [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] Reagan then says: Al-right, soon we will finish him. How can you finish him? What a stupid thing to say? Reagan tells him: Give me a report about [words indsitinct]. Give me a report about the Libyan forces and their effectiveness. He answers: After the revolution about 30,000 citizens took up arms and completed their training. Reagan at this point thumps his chair and says: You told me that the officers of the Libyan Army number 2,000 or 3,000, and that if one of them conspires he can [words indistinct]. How come you tell me that 30,000 have graduated? This is not true. The reports I have say that Libya has only 1,000 or 2,000 officers. The man replies: Every year, in every batch, 3,000 officers graduate.

He replies: 3,000 youth who have been brought up during the era of the revolution. Who can control them? Reagan replies: How about those liars who told me that they could make the army move? How can they move 3,000 officers? How about the Libyan Army? The man answers: About 1 million men. Reagan then asks: How? How can it be 1 million? Even America does not have an army 1 million strong. The man says: This is because the entire Libyan people are under arms — this is the theory of an armed people. Reagan then thumps the table and asks about the Libyan budget. He asks: Have you not told me that Libya has become bankrupt? The man replies: [passage indistinct] by moving the carriers, he threatens [words indistinct]. This is what Casey tells his friends. He tells them: I have become mad; the reason is this man Reagan, who every day, at dawn, asks me: Has Al-Qadhdhafi any enemies? I tell him: Al-Qadhdhafi has the Soviet Union. He has no unemployment such as we have in America, with 4,000 families living in the streets of Washington, on the sidewalks, homeless. How many Americans commit suicide every minute? The drugs in America! The unemployment — millions [passage indistinct] Families in thousands sleeping on the ground and homeless. Have you nothing else apart from Al-Qadhdhafi? It is as if Reagan was born to fight Al-Qadhdhafi! Brothers, as far as we are concerned there has been no change. Throughout history we have defended our land and freedom, struggled to liberate Palestine, our land, and to unite our arab nation. The ball is in their court. As far as America is concerned [passage omitted] first it is a state which wants to use its weapons — it has 5,000 atomic bombs; it has intercontinental missiles; it has an unlimited number of aircraft and bases, all ready to use against the Warsaw Pact, against the Soviet Union, which possesses half the globe. If he wants to use his intercontinental missiles, cruise [words indistinct] Libya has no antimissile missiles. Only the Soviet Union manufactures such a weapon system. They do not think. American citizens say [word indistinct] the taxes, I do not think about them. In other words, death and taxes are facts of life which the American citizen does not think about. The American citizen says: We no longer think about intercontinental missiles. It is like death and taxes as far as Americans are concerned. We do not think about them at all.

If Reagan wants to use missiles let him do so. If he is mad and wants to use missiles, then he use them. He can use them. But will they put an end to a nation? By God they will not. Will they finish the Arab nation? By God they will not. Will they enable Reagan to get rid of the cancer? By God they will not. Will they allow him to live more than 24 months from the physical and political points of view? He may live more than 24 months, but we would die as martyrs in defense of our land, the freedom of our country, seeking pride for our land and our people, and glory for our history; seeking to use our capabilities for our own benefit; seeking to see our people living in freedom. Anyone who dies for this cause is a saint!

Had I died on the day of the raid on my house, I would have been the historic, holy sacrifice of all human history. By God, it would have been better; had I died I would have been a saint and holy martyr of humanity, in that one had been attacked by the greatest country in the world — an attack on his house and on his children — and it killed him. And suppose Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was killed — would that mean the end of the Libyan people, the end of the Arab nation and the surrender of their Palestinian cause and the issue of Arab unity? Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir has died; Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi still exists. Guevara died, but Castro is there. They have killed Allende, yet the revolution is going on in Chile. The struggle of the peoples for freedom cannot end by the killing of a leader or a person by dropping bombs. Bombs have never eliminated people. You know. Do not think about what would happen if America were to use its weapons; it had already has.

By God, if we had possessed aircraft carriers and ballistic missiles we would reciprocate. But we do not possess these and the only thing I would like to tell you concerning America is that — abroad we ignore it. If it comes to Libyan land, America should be certain that we will fight it and we will not surrender even to the very end. It will never win, nor can it consider Libya as another Grenada. This coast, which is 2,000 km on the Mediterranean Sea, is difficult for America to occupy. Even if it landed on a part of this coast, we will stamp on it and obliterate it. We

will destroy any landing on the coast. Even if it succeeded in occupying the coast, we will turn the whole of Libya into hell. And after all, its aircraft carriers cannot enter the desert nor [words indistinct] neither its destroyers or frigates can cross the Green Mountain [Al-Jabal al-Akhdar] [words indistinct] We will later force it to evict the aircraft carrier [words indistinct] if they are the masters of the sea, we are the masters of the land. America can not score victory over Libya on Libyan land. If it comes after us on our land, we must fight it and let it taste the bitterness, and misery, men and women fighting street to street and from house to house and from trench to trench ; and then an honorable and glorious battle will start, a holy battle. It will be the battle that we must martyr ourselves in. If we were not to be martyred over our land in defense of our freedom, then we would deserve to die. This is the sort of death that we accept in defense of our freedom over our land. We will turn the Libyan land into live coals; this is our duty. We are prepared to fight in every city and in every valley.

[Slogans chanted: War, war, we have made the decision to die; we will never forget it] For this reason, I tell you that we must direct ourselves to construction and edification, the edification of the Jamahiriyah, of Arab unity, the liberation of the occupied Arab land, continuing to support the cause of freedom everywhere in the world.

Listen, the United States is now conducting a psychological campaign against you. America has failed militarily. It has boycotted us economically to [word indistinct] a people which does not need. We do not even need Europe. There is no means that the United States has not tried to use against us, and failed. Now the United States is launching a psychological war against the Libyan people. This is what you must pay attention to: it conducts radio broadcasts against you; it is using newspapers and publications against you. It is using all Egypt against you. Egypt is now a camp for terrorists, Americans and the U.S. intelligence fifth column, against Libya.

God is most powerful. Husni Mubarak has in fact told us: I cannot do anything; the United States has done something in Egypt. There is nothing I can do. The United States is using a fifth column against you. But as far as we are concerned, if we are sure there will be harm coming from Egypt then we will strike at the den from where harm is launched against our safety and our territory; whether from Egypt or from Mars. Everyone assumes one's responsibility. [slogans chanted: September, September] Playing with fire and fooling around will backfire. In the event of any threat against us from a neighboring state, we would move with a military force to destroy the source of such a threat. We launch this warning to America's agents. From all our borders we are capable of destroying the source of any threat, all the more so since their mistress, the United States, has enacted the law: The strong can strike at the weak. We too are strong in comparison with the other [word indistinct] around us.

If the United States invades us because we are weak compared to it then we are strong in comparison with others who are considered as weak. And the United States cannot protest. If it protests then it too must retreat and stay within its own borders. As long as it gets out of its borders and strikes at others then we, according to the new U.S. standards, we would go outside our borders and strike at others.

I warn all America's agents at our borders: By God, if we smell any danger from them, to our revolution, to our safety, even empty propaganda, by God we will strike with an iron fist, relentlessly. By God, we are afraid neither of America nor of America's grandfather! Besides, the (?weak) agents know us. They know that their peoples are with us, and their revolutionaries are with us. We have secret revolutionary committees inside their territories, from their own youths, their peoples who recognize us as leaders and not them. [slogans chanted: May a storm take away reaction; The revolution is led by the colonel, it gets stronger everyday; Al-Fatih is a terrible force]

There is yet another challenge, a provocative challenge, a dirty challenge, God preserve you. The United States believes that the Libyans may sell their homeland because of their stomachs. They were told — the reports they have — they were told: It suffices to boycott them militarily and not buy oil from them; then the Libyans will run out of money and destroy their revolution, their glory, and all their assets.

Look at the humiliation! This is an humiliation directed at every Libyan man and woman, to every honorable Libyan family. They believe that with semolina, with biscuits, with butter and cheese, with watermelon, with all these dirty things we would abandon the revolution, glory, pride, and dignity which we have made thanks to the revolution. [slogans chanted: With challenge..] [Al-Qadhdhafi interrupts] Not with chanting, not with chanting; you young men, not with chanting.

[Words indistinct] In it a provocation, an insolent provcation. You will probably notice it. You will hear it tonight, tomorrow, and the day after, from Baghdad radio and the U.S. radios. You will hear that the United States relies on using economic matters against Libya and not on war. Since there [words indistinct] of war, then this is great: [as heard] A big power contemplates waging war against us. Since [words indistinct] war, then there would be another way. It is the way of economic blockade.

However, how are they to achieve this? They say that the Libyans will no longer be able to eat cheese, butter, cookies and [words indistinct]. He (Reagan) treats the Libyan people like animals, if there is no longer [words indistinct]. The Libyan people are a great and honorable people. They have lived without petroleum for thousands of years.

I have proposed to the oil-producing countries that we should stop pumping oil completely. They [as heard] said: You may be confident of the people who possess the oil, namely, the Libyan people. They know that when the situation becomes serious, they can live without oil and without all these luxuries. [crowd chants: we need tanks and arms, not luxuries].

They told them: When the Libyans run out of money and their salaries are affected, and they are unable to get the things they are used to [sentence incomplete as heard] The plot was originally to transform us into a consumer market: Commodities were brought from Japan, from Britain, the United States, from Honolulu and Mars [as heard] and offered in the market. We got

used to this. We said to them: Well, you have succeeded in making the Libyans accustomed to these things — and not the Libyans alone. For this is a plot against all the developing countries: They turn the developing countries into a consumer market and get them used to having clothes, food, and other things they were unaccustomed to earlier, so that they continue to need them.

They said: In earlier years, we succeeded in flooding the Libyans with luxury goods that they have not known before. They said: once these things become scarce, the Libyans will forget all about the revolution and glory, all about Palestine, Arab unity, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, his colleagues, and the free officers, and so on. They will begin to ask for money and will turn to the United States and begin cooperating with it.

Imagine that. What an insult. This little man, tries to turn the Libyan people into an agent serving the United States. They could have mobilized a group like the Muslim Brotherhood, who are nothing but a CIA cell and who have been entrusted by the CIA with the task of corrupting the Islamic religion everywhere in the Islamic world. The Muslim Brotherhood is led by a U.S. intelligence officer, and it is no more than a cell or instrument of the U.S. CIA. This is a fact beyond any doubt: The Muslim Brotherhood is a cell, that is one of the tools of the U.S. intelligence.

They could enlist the Muslim Brotherhood members; they could enlist a sick man, a cheap man, an ignoble person, an agent. They might succeed in this. But to bet on the entire Libyan people, and say the Libyan people could be turned into agents of America, and so abandon the Palestine cause, Arab unity, and Al-Qahdhafi, for whom the Libyan people are at present chanting and whom the Libyan people hold high — how to make them abandon Al-Qadhdhafi, the revolution, their principles and their independence, squander their freedom and glory and become agents — that is, to turn the Libyan people into agents serving U.S. policy? How?

When the Libyans run out of money, they will not be able to remain without money. Then we will tell them: destroy your glory and your revolution, so that we may give you money. They say: Let them destroy their glory and their revolution, and then we will not give them money or anything else. What is required is for the Libyan people to destroy with their own hands the things they have built. What a disgusting challenge. This belittles the Libyan people. By God, this is a challenge and a provocation to the honor and dignity of every Libyan man or woman and every Libyan [word indistinct]

I have been telling you this for many long years. You started talking about these things. Maybe a doctor, a person graduating in home economics, of a company employee has discussed these things. You started talking about them. We told you: economize here, economize there. [passage as heard]

By God, I have seen them in Sri Lanka during the nonaligned conference: the people in their thousands used to wait and rush up to eat what the delegates left behind. They lived on the scraps from the conference: if they would find a piece of watermelon, they would wolf it down. If they would find a piece of bread thrown their way, they would eat it. If they would find a piece of orange thrown away by a member of the delegations, they would wolf it down.

I have told you that there are people who live on these things which you waste and throw away. I told you that you must give up the oil you use for cooking, which brings you nothing but heart disease and which you import drop after drop of. I told you that these confectionaries harm you and spoil the habits of your children. Your country has dates. Europe produces confectionaries instead of dates, because it has no dates. But you did not heed my words; you said: These people have confectionaries, and we must import them. I told you: All right, bring one kind in. You replied: No, we will bring in 20 kinds.

Europe needs confectionaries because it has a cold climate and has no palm trees. If Europe had palm trees, the European would not have produced confectionaries and the world would not know about them.

It is a shame for a country that has dates to import confectionaries and sell them in its shops.

I have been talking about confectionaries, but the issue really concerns freedom, dignity, and our existence. Ultimately, we have paid the price for these in bombers flying over our heads. They said to ud: either yield, or we will annihilate you. Now they say they will resort to economic measures. They are challenging us.

However, we will not kneel to them. We did not kneel when we used to eat [word indsitinct]. Our fathers and forefathers used to eat [words indistinct] They stopped bringing rice from Italy. As for those who extended their hands [to Italy], we curse them at every battle. Every day, whenever we recall any battle, we curse them. Our generations curse them and so do the angels in heaven. We all curse that group of Libyans who on their own sold out their homeland. By God, each one of them blamed the others. They asked one; Do you know Mr So-and-so? He replied: No, not at all. Sons disowned their parents. [Words indistinct] entered the battle. his [not further identifiable] grandfather was fighting in the battle. His uncle was fighting and was martyred in the battle. He feels proud. He says: Yes, my grandfather and my uncle have taken part in the battle. He says: I wish all those who fought the battle were my family.

However, those who extended their hands, starting with the Italians, asking them for rice, flour, and [words indistinct], are now being burning up in by the fires of hell. We curse them now. [words indistinct]

One engages in a battle in [words indistinct] with the Italians, but the battle [passage indistinct]. Now we are facing a challenge to our dignity. The world says that the Libyan people [words indistinct] are selling out their revolution and glory. We have achieved this glory, thanks to the revolution, before the whole world. We have become the masters of the world. We have become international leaders. Peoples in Latin America look toward Libya. They felt sorry for Libya after the aggression against the house of Al-Qadhdhafi. Tripoli and Banghazi. I swear they were unhappy all over the world after the raid on libya

[words indistinct]. Everyone started to say that I have become [words indistinct] because they witnessed the realization of their dream in Libya, the Jamahiriyah, the center of the international antimperialism platform, the revolutionary leadership. [passage indistinct] Why, because the despicable ones and the agents will not be glorified by history [words indistinct]. We have financial and economic capabilities, and assets to last for ever. Do not ever worry; we have water, we have rain, we have [words indistinct] and we have enough money to last until even America perishes. Do not be afraid [words indistinct] to hell to [words indistinct] only our dignity, the cause and the gun, bread and water, but despite all this we have strong assets and a healthy economy, many countries owe us debts and are requested to pay their debts. Anyone who weakens during their confrontation should be crushed immediately be it [words indistinct].

Authority belongs to the masses; security belongs to the masses; and [word indistinct] to the masses. The masses are requested to crush anyone who weakens during this confrontation [words indistinct] every basic people's congress, its revolutionary forces, are responsible within the framework of the basic people's congress.

[Prolonged chants: "Dawn of Freedom," "Jamahiriyah, power of the people," "Arab unity," "Against facism, against reactionaries," "1 September Revolution"] When they say, when they say [more chants] when they speak about a power struggle in Libya, it is insulting to the people's congresses. You have, in fact, led the United States into making the mistake of not believing that power is held by the People's Congresses. You are now required — regardless of my presence — to emphasize to the United States that power is not held by Al-Qadhdhafi, but that power is held by the Libyan people, who exercise such power through the people's congresses and the people's committees. Consequently, every people's congress is responsible for the defense of its area. Every people's congress is responsible for crushing any agent. Every people's congress is divided into districts, and the masses of every district are responsible for themselves, with regard to morale and to the destruction of the enemy agents, whom the enemy tries to infiltrate into the country — the spies of the United States, the spies of the reactionaries. As for anyone who is negligent in this confrontation, the people's congresses are responsible for crushing him without mercy and without referring to anyone. The masses of the district, and the masses of the basic people's congress [are responsible]. We will arm 1 million Libyan citizens in the towns that lie on the Mediterranean, and from next month the price of a gun for every Libyan citizen will be paid. We are waiting for them, and also the fish of the Mediterranean are waiting for them. [indistinct chants] [chants of "Jamahiriyah, Jamahiriyah"]

As for Libya's international position, it is a great Jamahiriyah. It deserves to be great because it has resisted aggression by great states, and resisted aggression which was directed against great states. It is great because it resisted aggression by great states, and this treacherous aggression by great states may be directed against other great states, such as the Soviet Union or China, or any state of the world. Libya resisted this aggression and destroyed the air force which was used during this aggression, driving it back, defeated, dumping its bombs at sea. The Mediterranean is still washing ashore the bodies of American pilots and the wreckage of their aircraft of various types. Therefore this Jamahiriyah has become truly great.

Why is it named great? Because it checked aggression by great states — they call Britain Great Britain, and the United States is a superpower [last word in English] — the two jointly carried out an attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Therefore the Jamahiriyah is great because it checked aggression by great states. This aggression may be directed against Moscow, the great Soviet Union. Libya destroyed this aggression before it could reach Moscow. It struggled in defense of great states [words indistinct]. No one in the world can deny the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah its greatness because in actual fact it checked this aggression by great states, and in doing so defended other great states. Therefore we deserve this title, we are worthy of this title despite the world.

As for Europe — which America calls on to join its aggressive policy — we would like to tell it to appreciate its interests in Libya. No doubt Europe fully appreciates its own interests. We say to America that it should understand the volume of European interests in Libya — interests which America wants to destroy. America wants to destroy the interests of the European states. It does not care. America has no interests in Libya and wants to destroy Europe's interests in Libya. Look at the volume of trade exchange between Europe and Libya, trade exchange which America wants to deprive Europe. This year this volume of trade will reach 3 billion Libyan dinars — this is the volume of trade between Libya and the EEC member-states. The EEC member-states tells America that the volume of trade between them and Libya totals 3 billion Libyan dinars, that is to say $9 billion. How can Europe sacrifice $9 billion, which is the volume of trade between them and one single state — which is Libya — in return for an American dream? [words indistinct] The contracts between Libya and the EEC member-states are with companies and concern projects valued at 4 billion Libyan dinars — that is the value of the contracts between Libya and the EEC member states. That is to say they are worth $12 billion. He is ignorant [words indistinct]. There are major interests between Libya and Europe. There are interests between Europe and the Arab countries.

If Europe sides with America these interests will be destroyed, because we have the Arab masses on our side; everywhere we have Arab revolutionary committees on our side. They are capable of destroying the interests of everyone who is hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation. We are the embodiment of the glory of the Arab nation. We are the Arab nation's hope. All the free men of the Arab nation defend us. Those who killed Americans in the Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco are not Libyans — they are unknown Arab revolutionaries who defend Libya. Those who killed American soldiers in Lebanon by detonating car bombs are not Libyans. There are many people standing in line ready to carry out martyrdom operations in this manner. If one of us dies, 300 Americans will die in return.

[Words indistinct] Look at the massive trade exchange between Libya and Europe. [Words indistinct] Europe's interests with Arab states because of Libya. The Mediterranean is a sea of [word indistinct] and trade. These interests exceed billions. To fill it with mines and aircraft carriers annoyed the Europeans: They

said that Reagan is carrying out maneuvers to gather information from Athens, from Rome and from Malta; they said that with what is going on we now have no airspace, civil aviation is delayed, the transportation and civil aviations systems are disrupted, it is forbidden to go near any carriers at a [word indistinct]. They said: We were safe till Reagan came, with maneuver after maneuver. They said: What is the matter? As I told you, he is mentally disturbed, [word indistinct] he is pushed to revise this [words indistinct]. When the revolution started [words indistinct] to end [words indistinct] was in the program of the revolution, and then political action.

There are figures for those who claim that Libya is interested only in terrorism, is spending money on terrorism. They are deceiving you when they broadcast that Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi are squandering your money on terrorism. Let them give the accounts, bills. The maximum amount of money is given to the Palestinian resistance. It is shameful, as the Palestinian resistance receive a token sum of pennies every year. Your budget should [word indistinct] between you and the Palestinian people. Show us anyone who has proof of an account showing that Libya is spending money on terrorism [words indistinct]. The full budget is decided by the Libyan people, who understand the nature of the Jamahiri regime.

The great changes which took place after the revolution — need I remind you of them every year, the list is long — every Libyan can answer the rabid campaign which is trying to harm our region and our achievements, which we realize every year and we witness during Al-Fatih Day. So far, 15,000 farms have been reclaimed. Before the revolution 15,000 farmers were without farms [words indistinct]. 15,000 farms were uncultivated but they have now become lands of paradise [words indistinct]. More than 10,000 houses have been built for farmers, which means that 10,000 farmers' families once lived in mud huts. You can appreciate the greatness of the deed of housing 10,000 families. Can Reagan do a similar thing for his farmers? We challenge him. Thousands of his people sleep on sidewalks in the capital. He is (?angry) at how a country can turn its oil into a factor such as this; it means his country is advanced, but he does not want progress for his nation, but regression. In America money should be with the rulers, who manage banks and hotels, and it should be spent on cars, gambling and night clubs; there should be a bourgeois, aristocratic, rich and exploitative class. This is the case in the other oil countries.

However, Libya turns its oil into wealth for the people, into factories, farms, roads, education and health. This to Reagan is something grave and he does not want it. He wants our nation to remain backward. More than 6,000 km of roads were paved for the farmers, [words indistinct], as well as roads connecting farms. [passage indistinct] Now we have turned the oil which was owned by a handful of exploiters and American companies — America, by the way, is angry because its companies were denied this oil — into ammonia, urea, and methanol, which are all oil derivatives, and which we now export. Reagan is angry at this and wants to destroy it. He said that Ra's Al-Unuf must be destroyed. He was raving mad. No matter how long a war may go on between two states they should not hit economic targets; except Iran and Iran who, whenever they err in this respect they try to hit back. After 6 years of war they are still striking at factories. It is wrong to strike at factories. He, from the very first day, without being at war, and without any reason said he wanted to strike at Ra's Al-Unuf. Why? How? [Words indistinct] uses the veto as far as the future of nations is concerned. He wants us to receive his permission so that we can manage a factory. [Words indistinct]. The production of bicycles, buses and trucks is done by us; whether the number is sufficient or not does not matter. But an industrial fortress has been established in Libya. Libya now exports methanol, produced from the crude oil which we used to export. Libya produces urea, fuel oil and [word indistinct] — Libya never did this in the past. [Words indistinct] used to take oil, and they used to refine it, producing these by-products and then sell them to (?themselves) in order to benefit from them, while we used to sell them cheap crude oil. Now we process our own oil and extract from it these by-products and sell them. Libya now has a cement production capacity — it is the biggest cement exporter in the Middle East. If the cement produced by Libyan plants is exported it will make Libya the biggest cement exporter in the Middle East; that is to say that the capacity of the cement factories in Libya makes Libya the biggest exporter of cement in the Middle East. [as heard] He is angry, naturally. How can he think about these things?

What a difference between Libya in 1969 and 1986! The structure has changed. We have established 15,000 farms, 10,000 houses for the masses, and we have built 6,000 kms of roads for the use of farmers. We have established oil industries, yet in the past our crude oil was exported to be processed into ammonium, methanol, urea, [word indistinct] and fuel oil to be re-exported to countries of the world. Libya has become the biggest exporter of cement in the region, while in the past its sand used to be trampled underfoot. Who in the past would have said that Libya was capable of having such factories? We have built them. The Libyan citizen's share of electricity in the past used to 300 kilowatts per annum, and now it has become 2,000 kw per annum. Imagine! Each one of us used to consume 300 KW of elecrticty per annum, and now it is 2,000 kw per annum. What an astounding transformation! Reagan said: You spend your money on terrorism. Is this terrorism — cement, electricity, trucks, and so forth? [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]

He said: You are spending your money on terrorism. Terrorism? These [word indistinct] This electricity, these vehicles, farms, roads, houses — to this day, 277,000 [words indistinct] have been built, 277,000 housing units. this means that 277,000 families have no homes — they live in shantytowns [as heard]. These oil-industry workers who used to [words indistinct] the country and their masters, the Americans [words indistinct]. For our part, we will direct our oil toward this project [words indistinct].

We have built a chain of ports whose capacity is 9.5 million tons. This means that Libyan ports are the biggest ones with such a capacity in this region. There used to be not even one. a chain of ports along a 2000-km stretch of the Mediterranean, with a current capacity of 9.5 million tons [passage indistinct] look at the numbers and the construction: more than 30,000 classrooms, students numbering 366,000. This is the maximum we were able to educate then; now the number has jumped to 1 and 1/4 million. Look at that jump: from 300 [as heard] to 1

and 1/4 million.

Imagine: after the revolution, 12,000 beds were added in hospitals. This is extraordinary: in addition to the number of hospitals which were built, 12,000 beds were added after the revolution. There used to be one doctor for every 2600 citizens, nowadays there is one doctor for every 600 citizens. Before, every 2600 people used to have one doctor; today, every 600 people have a doctor. As of this anniversary, we have managed to dig five water wells every month. This means that in 17 years, an average of 5 water wells have been dug per month. Then we eliminated exploitative trading: 65,000 public markets [words indistinct]

But the funds we have spent since the inception of the revolution amount to 23 billion dinars. Had there been no revolution those 23 billion dinars would have gone to the rulers, the Americans and to Europe. The foreigners were building their houses with [word indistinct] and marble. Marble is meant to be used for bathrooms — a few meters may be — yet they built their houses on the inside with [word indistinct] and marble, and then went on to build them on the outside also with [word indistinct] and marble. You have seen a number of houses belonging to Libyans in this form [words indistinct]. These were the funds he was talking about, yet, 23 billion Libyan dinars were spent on roads, industry and agriculture. We spend about 1 billion dinars per year on industry, agriculture, health, education and roads at the rate of [figure indistinct] million dinars each [word indistinct] corresponding to 4 million per day, or 160,000 dinars each hour. Imagine, each hour 160,000 dinars are spent on industry and agriculture, every passing hour. The income of a Libyan rose from 600 dinars to 1,600 dinars [words indsitinct].

These are the achievements America is angry about, accusing us of terrorism every morning and every evening. They say: Where are your funds? He has spent it on terrorism.

What is the meaning of terrorism? It is the struggle for freedom. [passage indistinct] today, the victory of the great and historic revolution — the echo of which is reverberating all over the world — which has contributed to the struggle of the world's peoples, the victory of which constituted a turning point in the history of mankind in its struggle for freedom. The peoples struggling for freedom have benefited from the victory of the Libyan revolution. This is a great glory for all Libyans, men and women.

We sing and dance and [word indistinct] on this day. However, at the same time we express deep sorrow for the fact that on the anniversary of the Moroccan-Libyan Arab-African Union, the Moroccan king has destroyed this achievement. (?Despite the king), we today celebrate a new year of the federation between the two Arab peoples as a step on the road toward all-embracing Arab unity. The Moroccan king has struck at the hopes of the Arab nation for unity. Had we been the ones who received the enemy [reference to King Hassan's meeting with Israel's Peres] then he could have taken this action [abrogation of Oujda treaty] and he would have been justified and had the right to do so. However, he was the one who received the enemy and has attacked the union.

I do not believe that the king of Morocco would take this action while he had all his faculties. He either was helpless or is suffering a fit similar to that which attacked Sadat [words indistinct]. I have ruled out the psychological and physical factor; it seems that this action was imposed on him. And if it was imposed on him, then it means [words indistinct]. Ever since the establishment of the union between Libya and Morocco, the entire world has said that Morocco was not free to set up a union with a revolutionary state or to make a single step on the path of Arab unity. However, the king of Morocco did establish the union with us. I proposed a union to all Arabs, and he agreed. It is good that we did not force him. If you are unable to shoulder your historic responsibility, unable to march for 2 years in such a historic direction, and unable to maintain the independence of your decision, allowing the United States and Israel to order you about, then why did you get involved — before your people, the Libyan people, and your Arab nation? It truly is an irresponsible action. The Moroccan king has turned a holy matter into a comedy and a fiasco. The mockery and fiasco lies not in this decision, but in the [words indistinct] in the Arab world. The theory of [word indistinct], of inheritance, delegation, and guardianship over the masses, the theory of slavery, oppression, and exploitation — these will be destroyed by the theory of the masses heralded by the Green Book. [passage indistinct] The theory of fear of the masses, scorning the masses, and playing with the masses. the masses have become a herd of sheep, became a ball. [as heard] Today, unity, tomorrow, no unity. [words indistinct]

There is a type of union between the Libyan and Moroccan peoples. By taking this action, the king of Morocco has violated the legality of the treaty. He will stand before the union's court or the International Court, because we have made a provision stipulating that if any party violates the treaty of the union, he will have to stand before the union's court. And [words indistinct] prevents the union's court from discharging its duties, or if one party of the union has obstructed the court, or those involved are its nationals, [as heard] then the case should be brought before the International Court of Justice, even by one party to the union. We have deposited letters in this regard with the International Court of Justice. I was the one who insisted on this condition, because I have no trust in the regimes [words indistinct]. Delegation on behalf of the masses, guardianship over the masses, and disrespect and fear for the masses cannot produce someone who can make a historic decision and alter the map. Consequently I had doubts about the hands of the Arab rulers: They are shaky and cannot sign an historic decision. The revolutionaries are the only ones who can sign serious decisions. I knew that the masses cannot betray themselves, but that their rulers are capable of betraying the masses and selling them out.

[Words indistinct] was a ruler of this city. He sold out to the Italians because he was a ruler. He sold out as in [words indistinct] agreement in 1912, and the Libyan people began to demand that Turkey shoulder its moral and historical responsibilities for the destruction which befell Libya as a consequence of the Italian colonization, because Libya was governed by a Turkish ruler. He handed it over to the Italians in 1912. [Words indistinct] if the king of Morocco was free and shouldered his responsibility and said: I am brave, free, and independent, and I have made this decision to dissolve the union, then he must shoulder the responsibility and stand before the union's court, or stand before the International Court. For our part we will continue to consider the union as constitutionally still in force and will consider that it is

only the king of Morocco who has violated this agreement, and only he who should be put on trial, because this decision of the Moroccan king ignores, disregards, and scorns the great Moroccan Arab people; because there was a day when the Moroccan people had to stand in lines to cast their votes on the union referendum. At that time the Moroccan people approved the union. Therefore, those who established the union on the Moroccan side were the masses of the Moroccan people, and those capable of cancelling the union are the masses of the Moroccan people, and they will not do so.

Why does the king of Morocco disregard his people? Why did he ask them to stand in line, on 1 September in a referendum on the union? The people create the union; then the king of Morocco announces over the radio the abolition of the union. Are they people or sheep? Why on the one hand do you consider them to be the people and ask for their opinion in a referendum, while on the other hand you dissolve the union without asking for the people's opinion? This has not happened only in Egypt and in Morocco. [as heard] Egypt is still a member of the Federation of Arab Republics. Its ruler all of a sudden declared that it is no longer a member. We asked the Egyptian people for their opinion in a referendum, and they approved the federation. We did not put this to the Egyptian People's Assembly but to the Egyptian people, so that there would be no delegation standing in for the Egyptian people in this respect. [sentence indistinct]

The Moroccan people have been deeply humiliated before the world. The Moroccan people were asked their opinion on the union, and they approved it. Then the king of Morocco abrogated this union. This means that he has nullified the will of the Moroccan people. In this matter there is a struggle between the tool of government and the governed. [words indistinct]

This is the era of the masses. (?There is) no substitute for the people. [Word indistinct] the religion. Where is the democracy? He [King Hassan] wrote to me in his message that the union was between the Jamahiriyah regime in Libya and the democratic, constitutional, monarchist regime in Morocco. Where is the democracy? Of course, we are speaking with all respect.

First of all, he is a man who is older than I. Also, we have eaten bread and salt together, as the saying goes. The fact is that I had respected the king of Morocco for he — of all the Arab kings and rulers — had embarked on a bold step. We announce that nothing abusive should be said or written about this man in the radio or press. He may have been helpless. He may have been forced under extenuating circumstances to (?abrogate the treaty). The union, however, still exists. The action entails disregard for the Moroccan people, contempt for the Moroccan people, an insult to the Moroccan people. It is also an insult to the Libyan people. How is it that you hold a referendum and then dissolve the union? You could have said that Al-Qadhdhafi and Hassan have the right to dissolve the union and that is it. Either of them can wake up in the morning and, according to his mood, dissolve the union. But as you have said, it is the two peoples who have forged the union. It is only he who forges something that has the right to decide to annul it. The decision to establish a union was not made by King Hassan so that he can revoke it. Therefore, King Hassan's decision is null and void, constitutionally and democratically.

We demand a reasonable trial of the king of Morocco for this action, and we hold on to the union between the two fraternal peoples. We view it as a historic gain. The United States and Israel were the first to welcome the decision by King Hassan because it served the interests of these two enemies. It was a setback for the Arab nation. The rulers of the Arab nation thus are daily providing this nation with a setback. Events will develop until the Arab nation is rid of its rulers, until the people's congresses, the people's committees, and the Jamahiri regime is established throughout the world, and until a unified Arab Jamahiriyah is established. But, if the fate of the Arab nation should remain in the hands of the rulers, the rulers will continue to treat the masses as though they are a herd of sheep. Al-Sadat used to whip on the Egyptian people, and Husni Mubarak inherited the whip from him. The Americans and the Israelis, however, came and took the whip, and Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian people all became a herd and the whip — [Al-Qadhdhafi corrects himself] not a herd of sheep, but cows — and the whip came into the hands of the cowboy, who is American.

That is what we can say at this glorious, and at the same time sad, moment about the action undertaken by King Hassan II. He wants to meet with the enemy, and we cannot but condemn such an action. Of course, it is a traitorous action. You meet with Peres who is slaughtering our children in Lebanon and in Palestine, and who is destroying our cities and children and violating our dignity in Tunisia with his aircraft, and in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and in Iraq. Blood is being shed; his hands are soiled with blood and you shake hands with him? In the past, when the poor Arab citizen met with an Israeli, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. An Arab ruler recognizes the enemy, he is not put in prison. Why [word indistinct] The Arab citizen?

You meet with the prime minister of the enemy?! You swim with him?! What disregard for the Arab nation, and for the martyrs of Palestine, and the martyrs of the Arab nation.

Swimming in the sea on the Moroccan coast, he said that Al-Qadhdhafi has (?reproached) me and [passage indistinct]. Then he said: We will send you another person from the government who did not see Peres. It became a mockery. There is not relationship between me and your government. The relationship is between us and the federation. There are federation ministers and institutions; let the federation institution (?have a meeting) with us.

President Hafiz al-Asad who [words indistinct]. Look at them in Lebanon whose land is occupied and you, their Arab brother, shake hands with the enemy, recognize him, and give him breathing space. Then, when I and this president issue a statement against this meeting, you get upset. Who should get upset; you, who met the enemy, or us? But the poor king of Morocco, he harmed himself, and he will pay the price to his people and Army and the Arab nation. He inflicted a defeat, dishonor, and harm on himself (?for the sake of) Israel and the United States.

The United States was not able to (?save) the Shah of Iran, Haile Selassie, Idris al-Sanusi, [name indistinct], Somoza or [words indictinct]. All the United States' agents fell before their peoples, even Marcos. Whoever depends on the United States, his fate

will be the same as Idris al-Sanusi, the shah of Iran, Haile Selassie, and other agents. We are not afraid. If we were afraid of the United States we would not have fought. We regained Al-Millahah base with our guns and armory. Afraid of the United States? How? On a night such as this, our armory and artillery surrounded Al-Millahah base and Aden base. We were ready to enter battle. On this spot, when I addressed you, the masses went there chanting: Evacuation, evacuation. We said that it is either evacuation or Libyan land will become a red fire under the United States' feet. [words indistinct].

There is something else that concerns me: First, we could have taken revenge by killing an American, Reagan's ambassador, which would have been interpreted as personal revenge. What I am saying concerning our [words indistinct]. I swear by God that we will neither hide our [word indistinct], lower our voices, nor compromise [word indistinct]; our issue is sacred. Here he is considering us terrorists; here they are, the killers of the Palestinian people who are in Palestine; are they not considered terrorists? He considers them prophets of the revolution. Those who carry the hopes and pains of a dispersed, ill-fated, and oppressed people that is being pursued by U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Those are people with whom we share our food. They are our brothers, they are carrying [the banners] of a sacred cause. See, the decadent United States with its decadent government and administraiton considers those noble people terrorists. [words indistinct] after the raids, shelling, and the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers facing us, we did not retreat.

We will not hesitate to struggle for the sake of liberating Palestine inch by inch. To hell with your planes and raids [word indistinct] the unity of the Arab nation; now we realize that it is necessary so that we can confront the U.S. raid with it. This means that the U.S. raids were against America. First they were defeated militarily and politcally before the world; then it showed us that Arab unity has become essential, and we will continue to achieve Arab unity, whether through peace or war. This issue is [words indistinct]. If the United States wants to fight us on Arab land, we are ready; on Libyan land, we are ready. What concerns me...[Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] Before I come to the point that concerns me, [words indistinct] forgive me. On such a day in 1978 the revolution of workers and hired hands — who were some kind of slaves — broke out. They were liberated on Al-Fatih, 1978 and they added to the revolution of the soldiers; the revolution of workers and hired hands who became partners. On 7 September 1976 the students' revolution was added. [as heard]

Thus the revolution was escalated. These popular sectors staged the revolution and [word indistinct]. Now the universities, where authority within them rests with the students, and all other educational establishments are run by students, while workers now manage all establishments of production — workers' congresses and workers' peoples' committees. I wish to congratulate the workers who have become partners and not employees, and tell them that [words indistinct] a gain for those workers and may harm the general budget. I tell them that in the Jamahiri system we should now [words indistinct] the general budget [words indistinct]. The general wealth is divided among the people — each shall get his share. This is the new socialism. We should not take from the pockets of people in order to run a budget. If there is a need for a general budget then we can decide. The people's congresses will decide when to take from their pockets in order to give to the budget.

We should think about the economy of each family — this is the Jamahiri system. To think about a general budget at the expense of the people's living conditions is the opposite to what the Jamahiri system advocates; this is an exploitative system — to cheat the people in order to increase taxes and dues [words indistinct] in order to take their monies, and with these monies administer a general budget. No; on the contrary. There should be no taxes, nor dues; prices should not rise. This is prosperity. The wheels are still turning in the direction of taking from the citizen in the interest of the general budget. It should be the opposite. One should take from the general budget in favor of the citizen. The citizen, if he wishes, will afterwards deduct from his budget — the general budget — if the latter needs anything. [as heard] If we want to purchase 1 million rifles, each one of us should pay 200 dinars, either in installments spread over a year or in a lump sum, as from next month, and purchase the rifles. Why should you cheat him? Why should we increase prices? Why should we tell the citizen that this was necessiated by taxes, dues, customs, and take money from by theft — the sum involved, 200 dinars. Not at all. You should be free to (?take) 200 dinars and give him a rifle. Workers should not await solutions from the general people's committees.

On this occasion, the 17th anniversary of the revolution, workers, from tomorrow, should implement the idea: Workers are partners and not employees. Workers should take their share from production, and should give up everything else in return for production and management. If the workers are rich, then this is great. This is the radical change we believe in. The aim is to enable poor workers and the needy to become rich. But when they become rich they should not abandon work. If we have 400,000 Libyans who will become rich and no longer work, then it will be right to leave them out of work [words indistinct]. Why are we frightened to proceed along this path? This is the path of transformation. Others claim that our workers will become rich. You — contractors, merchants, middlemen, those who do not produce, those who are lazy, and those who are drunk — allow yourselves to become rich, open clubs, and take money from the people by falsehood — do you deserve to become rich, or do the workers, who sweat and toil to build all these roads, houses and units, deserve to become rich? As far as I am concerned I would like to say that in the end, the United States is a goat — if you pardon the expression — it is stubborn. I can leave Libya, and the whole world can hear me say this. [chant from the crowd] Please postpone your chantings. I can leave Libya — please let finish what I want to say. [chants] Alright; alright. [chants] I can leave Libya and I can form an international army consisting of tens of thousands of fighters from Central and South America, Africa, and even Americans from the United States of America, Europe, and Asia; [chants] Alright. I can form an international army which has tens of thousands of fighters — Arabs and non-Arabs. After that I can shoulder my responsibility as a fighter and then announce the operations for which we claim responsibility and which we carry out. After that Reagan will know the state of his empire! I can — alright [interrupted by chants: We are with you in soul and in blood, the last drop of our blood]

Reagan is now accusing us of carrying out operations which we have not announced. He is putting the blame for such operations on a state, and wants this state to pay the price of operations unknown to us. We challenge him to bring to us the persons who have carried out or who are now planning these operations. Let him clarify his intentions — either he is mad or he wants to colonize the Arab homeland, and destroy the resistance [interrupted by chants] Alright. He now accuses us of operations about which we know nothing. He says that the Libyans are planning, the Libyans are carrying out terrorist operations in order to seek revenge. He is accusing us of carrying out such actions, while the fact remains that he is the one practicing official terrorism, and it is Libya which is the victim of international terrorism. It is the victim of official terrorism. No people can live constantly under the threat of aircraft carriers and the threat of another state every morning and every evening. He is imposing a state of fear on a small nation. This is the form of terrorism he wants to impose on the people of this earth. He has sufficient force with which he wants to intimidate others.

I want to say to him that if you continue your tyranny, insolence, madness, and foolishness against the international community and world peace, then I Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, want to state that I can form an international army consisting of fighters against imperialism and against the United States of America personally — please stop chanting and let me finish what I want to say — I can form an army outside Libya and I can take with me thousands of fighters from among the Libyans. This army will spread out to all corners of the globe and destroy the American presence everywhere. Then we will announce every operation.

I am not a coward like him, coming from beyond the sea and striking at a peaceful people with long-range missiles. The stick of the coward is long! We will announce every operation that my army carries out. We will even say: Tomorrow, we will do such and such, and destroy him. When we destroy something, we will claim responsibility by saying that the international army which I form has carried out that operation. I say to the world that if I make such a decision and begin to gather such an army which consists of tens of thousands of people, then within a few years the world will rid itself of the evil of the American neo-Nazi empire which the entire world now hates and which threatens world peace.

The Soviet Union may not be able to destroy his empire, but it will be destroyed by an army to be formed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from among the world's freedom-fighters. We will fight everywhere where no aircraft carriers or intercontinental missiles can reach us. This coward Reagan can stike at a town with his aircraft carriers. He can strike at peaceful people with his long-range missiles. But I warn him that this army which I will eventually form cannot be harmed by his missiles — they cannot strike at this secret army. Personnel of this army will be able to infiltrate anywhere in the world. The United States will be in real danger if I decide to form this army some day. I draw the attention of the freedom-righters in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and in the United States of America itself to get ready; when the time comes and I am compelled to make this serious decision, I will not hesitate to gather an army of tens of thousands of fighters, and then I will leave Libya so that Libya will not be subjected to Reagan's vengeance. We will then have to face revenge from Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi and from those fighters whom I shall deploy in every spot of the world, and we will undermine the pillars of the U.S. empire — the big Satan — which is theatening the whole of mankind. It threatens peace; it threatens life. It is a neo-Nazism. I can destroy it with this army within a few years. [chants]

This coward — because he knows that Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi resists U.S. imperialism — wants to take vengeance on Libya. At any given moment, I can embarrass him in front of the whole world. I leave Libya and fight him [words indistinct] the world. I leave Libya so that Libya can be spared. When we make such a decision we will not be afraid. We were not afraid on a night such as this when we surrounded the bases and toppled the regime on which he used to depend. We, when we declare our innocence of operations which he accuses us of carrying out, do not do so because we are afraid. If we were afraid we would not have threatened him with this decision.

But, we are not responsible for something we have not decided ourselves. We destroyed his aircraft. We are shouldering our responsibility for that. We were not frightened. We did not say that his aircraft fell by an act of God. We downed the U.S. aircraft. We downed them during the first confrontation when they crossed the 32 degree latitude. We downed them during the raid that took place on 14 April, when they raided our towns. Twice we downed a group of his aircraft. Theres is still a (?sign) along our coastline. We pulled out the bodies of his airmen and showed them to the world on the [television] screen. We are not afraid, but we would like to declare that these operations about which he is talking, we do not know anything about; we are astonished at such operations. If he is a man, then let him show these operations to the world. These so-called secret plans and so-called persons who are said to be carrying them out, and the so-called targets — let him provide evidence, otherwise, he is a liar and a madman gambling dangerously with world peace. [chantings]

At this moment, brothers, we challenge this enemy and declare our disdain for him and declare that in the end victory will be for us and the United States will suffer defeat because the last thing I want to say is that before the entire world I declare that I have decided to form an international army and that I will be responsible for commanding this army; that I will leave Libya and that this army will be deployed everywhere. I know that this army will defeat this evil empire; others empires that went on practicing their tyranny against mankind were destroyed by popular resistance: Napoleon, when he became a tyrant and filled the Danube with soldiers corpses and invaded the world, was defeated in Spain by the popular resistance in the Spanish mountains. Popular resistance can make tyranny pay. Hulagu's [grandson of Genghis Khan] invasions were finished and destroyed. Napoleon's invasions were destroyed. Hitler's empire was destroyed when he was resisted by the peoples. The partisans movement in Eastern Europe — was the one that defeated Hitler, Reagan, no one. The resistance by the partisans was the one that destroyed Hitler's arrogant empire, which disregarded everything in the world, and turned the world into a vital sphere for Germany. The

new Hitler is now turning the entire world into a vital sphere for the United States.

This new Hitler — Reagan — does not read history, as I have told you. He did not read how Napoleon was destroyed. Popular resistance in Spain was what destroyed Napoleon. He did not read how Hitler was destroyed — by the resistance of communist partisans in Eastern Europe. He does not read history. He thinks that an empire which possesses weapons can last. Where is the Ottoman Empire? Where is the empire of Alexander the Great? Where is the empire of Genghis Khan? Where is Napoleon's empire? Where is Hitler's empire? They were all destroyed by the resistance of the peoples.

I am still at the stage of leading the revolution on Libyan and Arab territory. I check America's military campaigns over our territory and will resist it bravely and we will stand our ground.

We will make them suffer affliction. We will feed them to the fish in the Mediterranean if they reach our territory. I would like to say that Libya has the military capability and the human capability — it has armed people, and as from next month we will begin collecting the money for 1 million rifles in order to arm 1 million people. They will be deployed along the Mediterranean coast and we will announce the establishment of armed Libyan towns so that this coastline will become a burning fire.

I wish to say that Libya has economic capabilities that cannot be harmed by the American economic blockade. To hell with his blockade. To hell with his fleets. We are fighting here for the sake of our nation's honor, and its right to live and remain. But brothers, if we want to defeat America on its own soil and remove its bases from all continents of the world I will be compelled to form this international army. When I put out a call to the freedom-fighters and the fighters against imperialism, thousands and thousands of people from all parts of the globe will respond to this call. Reagan and his empire will then see what fate awaits them. On this day — when we salute and celebrate the 17th anniversary of the historic revolution, which has changed the course of events in the world and which has constituted a new struggle phenomenon — we proudly salute, brothers, the officers and soldiers who staged the revolution and who carried out my order — the order of death — at an hour such as this, and who were not intimidated by the bases of America andd Britain, we salute the great people of Libya who took over the banner of the revolution and began to escalate it until the people's authority was established. These people, who have wealth, authority and arms in their hands and who are resisting, are not isolated. I say to you while you are fighting, with or without Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues, that you have friends with you; you have the Soviet Union, the great friend, with you; you have with you the entire socialist bloc; [applause and chants] you have with you the masses everywhere; you have with you wll peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples.

If America is a superpower, we have a friend who is also a superpower: the Soviet Union, with all its capabilities, stood by the Libyan people. It is inevitable that you should know this. He Soviet Union shouldered its responsibility as a superpower against the rumpus of this mighty American power which has become a threat to world peace and a threat to the existence of the Soviet Union itself. The Soviet Union realizes now that its peace initiatives are being disregarded by imperialism and has realized that the imperialists should be confronted with force. I would like to tell you that capitalism, which has produced the American camp, cannot continue to exist because it is based on exploitation, and cannot resist against war; it cannot resist against a people's war; it cannot stand its ground for long. It is built on usury and exploitation, and usury and exploitation constitute a cowardly program that cannot last long in war and cannot finance a war as long the war is a lost war. If there is a profit to be obtained from war, then they will kindle a war.

If capitalism benefits from war, then it declares war, but if the war is like that in Vietnam — popular resistance — it [words indistinct]. U.S. capitalism was what led to the defeat of the U.S. war machine in Vietnam. It did not pursue the war, because it had encountered resistance that smashed its combat elements. Capitalism is thus not prepared to build another war instrument that would be smashed without profit. it seeks profit, a market (?for its goods).

In the final analysis the United States is a paper tiger. America will not last long, because its system is capitalist and has no relationship with progress. Socialism will triumph in the end. Socialism will triumph, because it is the force of progress, the one that will never lose its ties with history. as for capitalism, it is a reactionary force, hostile to freedom and to life itself. it is going to end; do not afraid of it. it is doomed to disappear.

Look at the world map of yesterday, and then look at today's map. The soil is burning under the feet of the imperialists. look at the revolution on the U.S. borders. Reagan has told you: Al-Qadhdhafi is going to build another Libya in front of my house, meaning Nicaragua. Look where the revolution has reached! Cuba is only 90 miles away from the United States; it is free and challenging, having set up a communist system just to annoy America on its borders. He [Reagan] cannot remove it. Even the people of Grenada will triumph. We will ally ourselves with the people of Grenada until the new [word indistinct] returns to power. Revolution is flaring up in Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, and Honduras. These are on the borders of the United States. [as heard] he cannot defeat these peoples. They will triumph.

Look at how the revolution is flaring up inside the U.S. borders. The blacks inside America: we are with them until the nation of blacks is formed. The indians inside America: we are with them until the nation of red Indians triumphs. America has time bombs inside it which will explode and destroy it. As for the socialist camp, it is a sound, healthy camp, free of these contradictions. the progressive societies are free of these diseases. As for the capitalist society, it is like the body of Reagan himself, ridden with deadly terminal diseases; it will come to an end.

To conclude, as we speak we commemorate the anniversary of the historic revolution; we have proved our right to live with pride; we declare our triumph over imperialism and our determination to inflict final defeat upon it;

We reaffirm our alliance with the Soviet Union, with the socialist community, and with all peoples struggling for their freedom; we

reaffirm our alliance with the Palestinian combatants and the placing of all our capabilities at their disposal.

At the same time, we express sadness and sorrow over the disgraceful act, contrary to the hopes of the Arab nation, perpetrated by King Hassan II.

Yesterday, during President Hafiz al-Asad's visit, there was an agreement to set up a union which you agreed to at your congresses, and which the Syrian people decided on between Libya and Syria in any form, any form. We two agree on the establishment of a union between both countries.

On the other hand, we signed with Algeria a unity charter as provided by Algeria's national charter, adopted by the Algerian people, and about which the Algerian people held a referendum — a union desired by the Algerian people according to the Algerian charter, which will be submitted afterward to the Libyan and Algerian peoples.

Only the strong survive. The struggle continues. Forward; victory is ours. [crowd shouts slogans hailing the Jamahiriyah and the Al-Fatih Revolution).

Al-Qadhdhafi Reminisces About Revolution's Beginnings
LD311043 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0700 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Aug (JANA) — Within the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, the brother leader of the revolution spoke over the radio and television [time and date not specified] about his reminiscences of when he was a student at the Sabha secondary school, where he started establishing secret revolutionary cells.

In his reminiscences broadcast, which contained pictures, the leader referred to the situation that prevailed at that time in Sabha and the extent of oppression and injustice that was practiced by the henchmen and symbols of the defunct regime against the sons of the people, who suffered from poverty, hunger and disease and who were deprived of the simplest fundamentals of life. The leader of the revolution also referred to his instigation, organization and leadership of the unity-motivated student and popular demonstrations that were staged to protest the conspiracy of secession of Syria from the United Arab Republic. He also spoke about his collection of donations for the Algerian revolution and his effective participation in it.

He pointed out that the demonstrations he led on such pan-Arab occasions were not appreciated by the defunct regime, which caused him to experience the oppression and injustices of the henchmen of the defunct regime. The province decided to expel him from his school and deprive him from attending any others in the province.

With the aid of photographs, the brother leader then reminisced about his secondary school, a boarding school in the town of Misratah, and what he experienced there. He referred to his study at the military academy in the town of Al-Bayan al-Awwal, Banghazi, how he prepared the organization of the Free Unionist Officers Movement and how he strove to make officers NCO's and soldiers who were reliable and who believed in the principles and aims of the movement join the movement. He recalled that no matter what difficulties and critical situations threatened the discovery of the movement, he endured.

In his broadcast the brother leader talked about the officers who joined the revolution after March 1969 and tried to steal it. He pointed out that those officers did not suffer and struggle for the revolution as the free unionist officers struggled. They did not recognize the high aims and noble purposes for which we started the revolution, and they forgot our historic dream. He stressed that their attempt to steal the revolution was unethical. They did not face the forces of the defunct era, its police forces or the U.S. and British colonialist bases that were on Libyan Arab soil.

In his broadcast, the leader pointed out that he feels for those who suffer, not only in Libya, but for the whole human race, because his suffering for the revolution made him feel for those who suffer in the world. The leader pointed out a number of economic and social problems from which the peoples suffer under the current ruling regimes and false democracies, and the grave results to their living, housing, and family relations. He stressed that this tyranny, oppression and exploitation should be ended, and the injustice should be lifted. The struggle should continue to achieve final freedom from all forms of injustice and tyranny.

In his reminiscences, the brother leader talked about the crises faced by revolutions all over the world. He pointed out that the masses, for which the revolutionaries struggle, are normally the prey of and are exposed to colonialist propaganda campaigns, which may, even without their knowledge, cause them to take the side of their enemies. The leader gave the example that, in the revolutions the masses put their enemies in control of their destiny because they did not know what is good for them, the revolutions ended and collapsed. He stressed that the masses are able, at the time of troubles, to work miracles and do the impossible, working and sacrificing even at time of air raids.

In his broadcast, the brother leader mentioned the failed barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah last April, which was directed against him. He stressed that the U.S. Administration directed its failed barbarous aggression against him because he did not steal the popular mass revolution but lived it and felt for the sufferings of the masses. U.S. imperialism was not happy when it saw the Libyan Arab people having its people's authority, fully controlling its destiny, holding the authority, wealth and weapons and preaching the final freedom from all forms of slavery and exploitation to the peoples of the earth.

In his reminiscences on this great historic occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, the leader pointed out that it is a pleasure for the masses to learn about the struggle and sufferings of the makers of the revolution, the free unionist officers, through photographs.

Concluding his broadcast, the leader of victory and defiance saluted the free unionist officers and congratulated the heroic Libyan Arab people, who are challenging the strongest imperialist force on earth and achieving victory over it. He also saluted

the people who are struggling for freedom and for breaking the chains of exploitation and hegemony.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolutionary Committees
LD301250 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Amid great revolutionary cohesion between the revolutionary forces and their leader and amid resounding and defiant revolutionary chants at a revolutionary festivity to mark the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, the brother leader of the revolution yesterday opened the 9th session of the revolutionary committees.

Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the brothers Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril, some leaders of the Palestinian revolution, and correspondents of the foreign press, radio, and news agencies were present.

Our correspondent at the ninth session of the revolutionary committees reports the following:

[Begin recording by unidentified radio correspondent] Brothers in Arabism, peace and God's blessings be upon you. Amid the glorious festivities and with great pride and defiance the revolutionary forces that have converged from various parts of the Great Jamahiriyah to Tripoli began their ninth session on 29 August.

The brother leader of the revolution and founder of the revolutionary committees movement attended the opening of the session. The revolutionary force resolved that the slogan of the session will be: "For the sake of a genuine practice of the revolution, the revolutionary committees emphasize the challenge and the building of the new Jamahiri society."

The revolutionary force joined in with its leader, the leader of victory and defiance, and by its reverberating chants confirmed its commitment to the Green Thought, the thought of the Third World Theory and to its propagation at home and abroad, and emphasized their constant readiness to carry out the order of death in defense of the Great 1 September Revolution. The revolutionary force also expressed its determination to confront and engage challenges at home and abroad and to carry out the revolutionary tasks — the domestic, international, and pan-Arab tasks — so that the Arab nation will arise, achieve its unity, and defeat its enemy.

Within the framework of his guiding and instigatory role, the brother leader and founder of the revolutionary committees movement addressed the conferees and spoke about several revolutionary issues. He stressed the role of the revolutionary committees in consolidating the people's power and building human civilization. He referred to the Jamahiriyah's influential role in instigating the peoples of the world to liberate themselves from all the instruments of tyranny, oppression, and injustice, in view of the fact that the peoples of the world have set their hopes on the Jamahiriyah.

The leader said that the session is being held amid circumstances created by the enemy in an attempt to influence our morale, and asserted that such an attempt will not dissuade the revolutionary force from carrying on with the implementation of its tasks.

The leader also explained a number of domestic tasks which the revolutionary committees must carry out to confront the challenges of U.S. imperialism. Until we meet in another dispatch, I greet you. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [end recording]

Committees Issue Statement
LD011453 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) — The 9th session of the revolutionary committees issued the following statement at the end of its meetings yesterday:

At a time when the barbaric U.S. onslaught against the 1 September Revolution is intensifying because the 1 September Revolution is the hope of the Arab masses and the haven of the free men of the world; because it is waging a popular revolution, the revolution of the future; because it is the only road to unity and liberation; because it heralds an end to the theory of arbitrariness and the destruction of the societies of exploitation, and advocates the building of a united Arab Jamahiriyah from the Atlantic Ocean to the gulf;

And at a time when U.S. imperialism is launching a terrorist military and media campaign against the Jamahiriyah and is imposing a political and economic blockade on it in order to divert it from its historic role of leading the Arab nation and instigating the peoples of the world against U.S. hegemony and the reactionary and fascist regimes of the Arab homeland and the world;

And a time when the cause of freedom in the Jamahiriyah is being strengthened and the power of the people is being consolidated, socialism is being achieved, and a series of magnificent achievements are being crowned with the great man-made river;

And a time when the heroic operations of the fighting revolutionary forces against the Zionist enemy are escalating, the world revolutionary movement is growing, and the anger of people against imperialist arrogance is rising and the Jamahiriyah is turning into an international springboard for combatting imperialisms and reaction, and the fighters of the world are rallying around their internationalist leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the challenge and victory; at this time, the 9th session of the Revolutionary Committees Movement was held from 29-31 August under the slogan of "for the sake of a genuine practice of the revolution" to emphasize the challenge and the building of a new Jamahiri society. The 9th session has adopted a number of secret resolutions on the domestic, national [qawmi], and international levels — resolutions that seek to escalate the struggle, consolidate freedom, and bring the day of victory of the peoples closer. the 9th session of the revolutionary committees declares the following:

First, the Revolutionary Committees Movement addresses a strong threat to the U.S. Administration that unless that terrorist

administration desists from threatening the Libyan Arab people, they will spread throughout the world to launch a world war against the United States that begins from all the continents of the world until it reaches the streets of the united states.

Second, the revolutionary committees emphasize that they will show no leniency to ward some of their members who maintain relations with the dead force in society, and they consider such action a betrayal of the revolution and its values of struggle and that it must be resisted and destroyed.

Third, the revolutionary committees pledge to safeguard the power of the people and to be loyal to the masses and to struggle with them and for them.

Fourth, the Revolutionary Committees Movement pledges to mobilize the masses so that they will enter forcefully into the battle against their enemies.

The revolutionary committees have also decided the following:

1. Revolutionary action programs on the domestic level:

In order to review what has been implemented of the resolutions of revolutionary meetings and revolutionary programs endorsed by the people's congresses, and after directing self-criticism at the negative aspects that accompanied the march during the past period, the following has been decided:

The organizational aspect:

A. To redetermine who the genuine revolutionary forces are and to reassess them, organize them, and prepare them ideologically, organizationally, and on the fighting level. In this, they will be guided by the Green Book and the organizational guide of the Revolutionary Committees Movement.
B. To reorganize the liaison bureau of the revolutionary committees and the main centers so that they can be alternately administered by the revolutionary committees. An operations room will be set up on the level of every municipality.
C. To reorganize the permanent revolutionary court in order to achieve the revolutionary objectives of its formation, and to charge it with the task of looking into all the cases that concern revolutionaries. The revolutionary question should take place according to the standards approved by the 9th session of the revolutionary committees.
D. To draw up a program for organizing the revolutionary meetings beginning with meetings on the center level, and including meetings on the municipal level and general meetings; and to avoid the mistakes made by previous meetings, and to draw up a organizational device to implement the resolution accumulated from previous revolutionary meetings.
E. To reorganize the revolutionary committees' cards and to stress the transformation of revolutionary centers into pan-Arab [qawmiyah] centers.
F. To provide the members of the revolutionary committees with advanced and special training in the use of various weapons.
G. To draw up contingency plans and scientific and practical measures on the basis of which cities can be armed when the circumstances so require, and to draw up programs for training in the use of weapons.

The ideological aspect:

A. To draw up scientific programs that enable the members of the revolutionary committees to assimilate the Jamahiriyah culture so that it will become embodied in their thoughts and daily behavior.
B. To expedite the implementation of the ideological and intellectual program from the level of the mother center to the ideological institute to the Green Auditorium [al-mudarraj al-akhdar]
C. To emphasize the importance of regular meetings and revolutionary centers and their continuity, and to benefit from them in building revolutionary ideologues.
D. To draw up a thought and ideology program for students studying abroad.

The operational aspect:

A. To emphasize the directives of a permanent revolutionary law for revolutionaries, and to stress all the resolutions adopted by revolutionary meetings and to implement such resolution, even by revolutionary violence, if need be.
B. To continue to escalate the cultural revolution against the reactionary, crusader, imperialist culture so that a distinctive national personality capable of confrontation can be built.
C. To determine to build a new ideological and revolutionary generation by ensuring the success of the buds, cubs, and arms of the Great 1 September Revolution and by revolutionizing the scout and youth movement.
D. The revolutionary committees emphasize the importance of the media weapon and the importance of supporting it materially and with manpower, so that it can be used as an instigatory movement in the hands of the revolution. The scientific bases for using such a weapon in the battle must be drawn up. The revolutionary committees also emphasize the importance of opening a third television channel and participation in ensuring the success of information programs.
E. The need to draw up safeguards and revolutionary formulas that guarantee the success of the slogan of the people's authority and the revolutionary administration in the present stage, and to hasten the implementation of their programs by capable and qualified revolutionaries.
F. To firmly combat rumors and psychological warfare by agents who indulge in cowardly and dirty tactics that serve imperialist schemes, to confront them in a revolutionary manner, and to bring their platforms under control.
G. To continue the process of ending the remnants of the society of exploitation, to tackle the shortcomings of institutions and take to task those responsible for such shortcomings, and to carry out revolutionary sentences on brokers and those who put up obstacles, by drawing up programs for activating the masses to carry out such tasks.
H. To place revolutionary, strategic, security, economic, and political information at the disposal of the members of the revolutionary committees.
I. To identify the bourgeois elements that obstruct the revolutionary transformation and to crush them mercilessly, and build the new socialist society.
J. To emphasize the need to submit monthly reports on the progress of militarization.

K. To expose the demagogues who joined the movement and harmed it, and to refer them to the permanent revolutionary court.
L. To draw up a permanent plan for the revolutionary committees to deal with emergencies.
M. To prepare revolutionary elements to implement the program of the revolutionary teacher on all levels of education.
N. To adopt scientific methods in exercising serious revolutionary control so that the people's congresses can be effective in exercising revolutionary control.
O. To carry out initiatives within the framework of organized political action as a model to be followed by the masses to implement this notion of civilization.

2. Revolutionary action programs on the pan-Arab [qawmi] level.

A. To embark on indefatigable revolutionary action in order to implement all the revolutionary tasks approved by the revolutionay committees at their past meetings.
B. To assess the role of the Arab revolutionary committees and to support them in order to enable them to create new methods and approaches of revolutionary action in closed Arab arenas, and to charge them with preparing a well-studied revolutionary program that will demolish reactionary Arab regimes.
C. To emphasize the need to pursue the course of conquest in order to achieve the unity of the Arab masses by force, and to reject the Arab League formula, which is the product of regionalism and which consolidates regionalism.
D. To engage in the revolutionary cohesion of struggle with the pan-Arab revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and to call upon those who have not yet joined the National Command of the Arab revolutionary forces to join this strategic action.
E. To resort to all revolutionary means to defeat the capitulatory and defeatist plan which U.S. imperialism and Zionism are seeking to impose on the Arab nation, and to confront by firm revolutionary means its surrogate instruments; the rulers and subservient and reactionary traitors.
F. To work to establish a pan-Arab [qawmi] information media capable of proseletyzing Arab unity of the masses and confronting the defeatist and reactionary media that consolidate regionalism and advocate defeatism.
G. Revolutionary committees must adopt armed struggle as the only road for the liberation of Palestine from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, and resolve to support and back the Palestinian National Salvation Front.
H. The revolutionary committees greet the Lebanese national resistance and urges Arab youth to follow its example and adopt its methods of struggle.
I. The revolutionary committees affirm their support for Syria's steadfastness in the face of the Zionist death train that is supplied with Arab oil and supported by U.S. technology.

J. The revolutionary committees believe that the historic response to the state of deterioration in the Arab homeland, to Zionist transgressions, and to U.S. arrogance is the establishment of an immediate union among the Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Algeria so that they can form the unionist leadership for the Arab masses that yearn for the battle of unity and liberation.

The revolutionary committees, meeting in their 9th session, note the coincidence of the convening of the YAR General People's Congress with the convening of the 9th session of the revolutionary committees, thus confirming the affinity of revolutionary thought in the new Arab society which seeks to achieve total Arab unity through the popular revolution, the revolution of the future. the 9th session of the revolutionary committee lauds the results of the YAR General People's Congress and the declaration it proclaimed on handing over power to the people, and believes that such a step portends the establishment of a second Jamahiriyah in the Arab homeland.

3. Revolutionary action programs on the international level:

A. To call on the world's revolutionary forces of liberation to form a people's internationalist front that leads the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, racism, and fascism, and to emphasize the importance of the international green army [al-jaysh al-'alami al-akhdar].
B. To call for the formation of an international court to try the enemies of freedom in the world, beginning with the trial of the international terrorist and freedom's enemy number one, Reagan.
C. To assess the role of the institution of revolutionary action abroad, revolutionize its methods, and support it with committed revolutionary elements.
D. To set up world radio stations that instigate popular revolutions and familiarize listeners with the Jamahiriyah's theory.
E. To emphasize the role of the revolutionary committees in supporting the popular revolution of Iran.
F. The Revolutionary Committees Movement will support world liberation movements with all the necessary resources, and declare their readiness to fight alongside them. Foremost among such movements is the Muslim popular revolution in South Africa, the Chadian Citizen's Liberation Movement, SWAPO the Southwest African People's Organization, and the revolutions of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, Peru, and New Caledonia.
G. To support fragmented nations and minorities and support their fight for freedom and for building national entities.
H. To support the Sandinist Revolution in the face of the dirty alliance between the fascist regimes of Central America and the terrorist administration in the United States.
I. The revolutionary committees are in alliance with the Greenpeace movement, alternative action movements, and peace movements in Europe in the face of U.S. imperialist hegemony over their peoples.
J. The revolutionary committees salute the positive role of teh socialist camp in its support for the Arab nation's legitimate struggle to liberate its occupied territory and to achieve its national unity, and calls for the development and strengthening of the alliance with the socialist camp.

Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues!

USSR's Demichev on Relations, U.S. 'Aggression'

NC310830 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his delegation arrived in Tripoli

at noon yesterday, where they were accorded a grand reception. Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi headed the line of well-wishers. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah and members of the Soviet Embassy staff were also on hand.

Demichev praised the giant transformations produced by the Great 1 September Revolution and the unflagging efforts to establish security and stability and to strengthen freedoms. In a statement for Jamahiriyah television, general program, Demichev said that September 1969 is a turning point in Libyan history. Because of this revolution, the dream of every Libyan to be rid of foreign domination and oppression has come true. The Libyans' freedom on their own land has been strengthened.

Demichev expressed admiration for the civilized course charted by the Great 1 September Revolution since its inception. This revolution sought to achieve political and economic independence and to effect great economic and social transformations. This revolution laid down a strong foundation for the Libyan Arab society.

Demichev denounced U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans against the Libyan Arab people, noting that this hostility is due to the Great 1 September Revolution's courageous stand, curbing of hegemony, and support for just causes. He said that U.S. imperialism was dealt a great defeat in the wake of the unsuccessful, barbaric aggression in Al-Tayr [April] against the Libyan Arab people. This aggression, he stated, had the opposite effect and only increased the Libyan people's support for their historic leadership and their determination to continue to rise to the challenge and defend their gains.

Demichev said that the Soviet Union stands by the Great Jamahiriyah in word and in deed. The Soviet Union has taken several political steps in this connection. He asserted that the Soviet Union's solidarity with Libya is firm and strong. He said that the Soviet Union and the Great Jamahiriyah stand in the frontline of the forces struggling for world peace and security, to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war, and to block imperialist ambitions for hegemony and domination.

Demichev stressed the need for the Mediterranean to be a lake of peace and security. He cited the Soviet Union position on the need to withdraw military fleets from this region. He said: We in the Soviet Union appreciate the Great 1 September Revolution's course which is inimical to imperialism and plays a positive role in the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom in the Nonaligned Movement and the Arab League, and throughout Africa.

Demichev commended the joy and enthusiasm the Libyan people are demonstrating in celebrating the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, as well as their strong affinity with their historic leadership. He said that this cohesion will foil all aggressive imperialist schemes. He made wishes for the Libyan Arab people's further progess and success and for increased cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Great Jamahiriyah.

Demichev, Others Join Al-Qadhdhafi at Graduation

LD311119 Tripoli JANA in English
0943 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 31, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces attended graduation ceremonies at the Air Defence College, the Military College for Women, the Naval College and the College of Armed People.

Present at the ceremony were Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Colonel Mustafa al-Kharoubi, the general inspector of the Armed Forces and a number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Also present at the ceremony and taking part in the distribution of certificates on graduates were: Abu Musa member of the Revolutionary Command of Fatah and secretary of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Ahmad Jibril, the secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command). Samir Ghawshah, the secretary general of the Palestinian Front for Popular Struggle. Muhammad Khalifa, the secretary general of Units of Popular War of Liberation-al-Sa'iqa Forces. Arabi Awad [name as received], the secretary of the Palestinian Communist Party. Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of Lebanese Arab army. Ziad al-Hamsi [name as received], the Revolutionary Committees in Lebanon. Taysir Qubba'h, the member of the Politbureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Mr Samuel Laro [name as received], leader of the Political Alliance for South Sudan. Mr Petr Demichev, the first vice chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Mr Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the Vietnamese Council of State. Mr Pavol Hrivnak, the deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, and Petru Enache, vice president of the Romanian State Council and alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Coummunist Party Central Committee.

Statement Issued on Abrogation of Morocco Union Pact

NC310555 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0526 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison has released a statement on the unilateral abrogation by Hassan II of the historic Oujda treaty. The following is the text of the statement:

King Hassan II has unilaterally abrogated the Arab-African Union Treaty. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [GSPLAJ] regrets this illegal abrogation of a union unanimously established by the Arab people in the two fraternal countries — Libya and Morocco — through a free popular referendum. The GSPLAJ leaves it to the fraternal Libyan and Moroccan peoples to have the final word. The GSPLAJ will meanwhile continue to take all legal measures to submit this matter to judicial quarters as outlined in the historic Oujda treaty and its addenda, to define who is responsible for this action which

(?has partitioned) the fraternal Libyan and Moroccan peoples.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Abrogates Libya Union Treaty

LD292125 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2039 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Address to the nation by King Hassan II — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be upon our master, the messenger of God, and upon his family and companions.

My dear people; I address you today to apprise you of a decision we have made. We did not make this decision with pleasure or with haste, but reluctantly ['ala madhadh]; we were forced to make it after a long period of consideration before taking this stand. This decision, as from today, is to abrogate the union treaty between the two states of Libya and Morocco and to consider it null and void.

You recall, my dear people, the circumstances which prompted us to make the decision to unify the two countries of the Arab-African Union. You understood then, and saw when I addressed you that the tone of my voice was sincere, and you have read in my complexion and in my eyes that I was confident and even enthusiastic (?that) this plan was unique, the only one of its kind in our Arab-African family, because the union of the two countries which we set up between Libya and Morocco was in fact a judicial and political act charecterized firstly by not integrating sovereignties, and secondly by leaving to each of the two states the freedom of action in its internal affairs.

Third, this union between the two states, in its articles and form attempted to leave each one to pursue its ideological line and to march on in the union without ideology from the social and economic aspects.

I warmed to this union, and called it the Arab-African Union because I used to feel, and I still consider, that this framework for action is suitable not only to Arab states among themselves (?but also) to Arab and African states, and to the African states among themselves, to close the gap between them and try to win the precious time which colonialism had wasted in separating Arabs among themselves, Africans among themselves, and between Arabs and Africans, exploiting this separation either by way of religion or racism as a vehicle for the will of that colonialism and as a weapon to prevent the unification of ranks and in order to prevent the unison of concepts and hearts.

God is witness that since that day in which you said yes, welcoming this union, applauding it, with 23 million votes by Moroccans, whether those who had not, all of you said yes with your heart and mind to our proposal. Since that day we have been loyal and committed, pursuing the path of seriousness and sincere action.

It emerged to us [as heard] as king of Morocco, king of a country which enjoys its sovereignty, a country which enjoys the exercise of this sovereignty, that we believed one day that it is in the interest of the Arab family to meet the Israeli prime minister. I explained to you last month the motives that had pushed me and what were the justifications I found in my soul, my emotions and in my mind when I made that decision. I would hold a dialogue with myself: Am I right or wrong? Is this permitted, or not? Is there in it a renunciation of something, or not? The search and the internal discussion brought me to the conviction that what I had done or what I was about to do could not harm any Arab state, for the reasons I explained to you.

When this meeting took place we listened to the reactions. Some were really beyond decency; some of them condemned this meeting but within decency; some of them in some circumstances and positions did not condemn but did not support or bless it.

The action of any individual, no matter how much it is a human action, is liable to be either criticized or praised, but when criticism goes off the right path and beyond the limit of correct and proper treatment; and when criticism reaches the point of branding a country — which is my country — with high treason; and when criticism reaches the point of accusing Morocco of something that Morocco is above and totally far from, then the king of Morocco, the protector of Morocco's dignity, the one who looks after the dignity of Moroccans, and the fist defender of his country's honor, he can but become upset because the sacredness of his country has been violated.

Dear people, I would like you to know that since the Ifrane meeting we have heard much about the highest authorities in Libya. We have accepted it, we have been patient, and we have repeatedly put our fingers in our ears so as not to listen to that which will not please us, when we have sensed that the insistent unilateral continuation by Libya might lead to grave repercussions.

We decided to send envoys to the colonel. He refused at first to accept any envoy from us. Then we repeated our moves, explaining to his representative here that this refusal to our request contradicted international norms from the point of view of formality, and contradicted teachings of civilized countries in their diplomatic dealing. The answer a second time was: I will not accept any envoy.

However, Libya was ready and welcomed the acceptance of the meeting with the Moroccan Government to discuss administrative issues which came within the framework of the union between the two countries, bearing in mind that if it arrived in Libya and worked there it would not be received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In spite of all this, we were patient and we accepted all these things.

However, the matters came to a head when we were confronted with the Libyan-Syrian communique which was issued when President Hafiz al-Asad concluded his visit to Libya. We gave that joint communique its due importance. Therefore, if on 1 September the colonel, who is the leader of the 1 September revolution, makes a speech, and utters obscene words, it would be possible to say that it was the enthusiasm of the masses, offhand speeches, a number of psychological factors which made the first Libyan official say what he said against Morocco; it would be possible, in spite of the fact that it is very difficult to

find justification or partial justification for these words. But a joint communique is different. I will tell him what a joint communique should be. This is my job, this is my international job. A joint communique has first of all to have accurate and agreed articles. Secondly, the communique should be written paragraph by papragraph and one point after the other.

Lastly it should have been submitted to the heads of state and they should have discussed every word of this statement, so that there would be no ambiguity in or misunderstanding of what they wanted to tell their two peoples and the international public opinion. When this joint communique includes what I will read to you, when that joint communique — between Libya — which is part of the union with us, and a country which severed relations with us — which is Syria — on the same day, 22 July, severed diplomatic, commercial, cultural, human and all relations, this communique assumes its value as a document, and the Arab-African Union assumes its true meaning, which is its meaning to the Libyan officials.

The communique says: We have discussed the visit by the prime minister of the Zionist enemy to Morocco. The visit constitutes an act of treason, a deviation from the pan-Arab commitment, a violation of the Arab unanimity, defiance to the feelings of the Arab nation and a renunciation of its pan-Arab rights. It is a link in the chain of Stable David, that is, Camp David, and an attempt to break Arab reality into accepting capitulation and liquidating and closing the file on the Arab-Zionist conflict. It has been decided to condemn this act of treason and to combat its results and effects.

Confronted by this, what remains to us? Therefore, I reluctantly decided to adopt a resolution to abrogate the treaty of union between the two countries — the Arab-African Union linking us and Libya.

Here I would like to say that the statements which were uttered by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to a number of newspapers push us back into the past, that black past of Arab countries during which some countries wanted to control the others, when it was said that dialogue was between the peoples and not between governments. This was never the case in Morocco. All the countries of the world, especially the fraternal Arab countries, should know that this differentiation between the leaders and the people was never true in Morocco, and it will never be true.

When the king of this country ascends to the throne of his forefathers and ancestors he does so because all the country, all the Moroccan people pledge allegiance to him, the allegiance of acceptance. When he accepts this allegiance, he agrees with the Moroccan people not to squander their rights, to serve them day and night, to give them his life, his tranquility and his youth to spare all his time for their sake, to look after them, to lead them and to preside over them during good and bad times, to protect them from any enemy threatening their entity or the unity of their territory. In clearer and more beautiful words, he would, until he meets God, be their sincere and loyal servant.

We hear that there is nothing wrong between Libya and Morocco that the issue is between us [as heard] and Hassan II; I cannot be fooled by this joke. It is impossible for any Moroccan to accept such words, because every Moroccan, in flesh and blood, is part of Hassan II. The laws stipulated that my representatives, either abroad or at home, be either governors or ambassadors, but the reality, which is beyond the law and which we are experiencing, is that I consider that every Moroccan in every city or town is a representative of God's helpless servant, is my representative. As there are 23 million bodies in my body I consider that from my body I have given 23 million people a part of my flesh and blood. Therefore, I can never dissociate my honor from your honor.

Secondly, I personally consider, that what is included in this statement is valueless, and anyone will see it as a cry in the sea uttered by rejectionists looking for other rejectionists.

Here I would like to say to the Libyan people: Be assured that I harbor no harm toward you, I will treat you in a good way, and I will respect you, even though I am leaving this union; I will respect the sacredness and sovereignty of the Libyan people. Except when I sense some behavior which might upset the tranquility in Morocco or create confusion in Morocco. Then the Moroccan people have shown and will show that they are capable of defending themselves, their achievements, and of showing that they cannot be tricked, lead astray or be humiliated, culturally and materially: This is impossible, today and tomorrow.

God alone overpowers us; we do not bow and do not prostrate only to God; we belong to God and to Him will return.

Once more I very much regret this abrogation because all through the period of the union we were honest. We were (?always saying) that even if this union of two states faced difficulties on its path, it might bring about something positive. However, I believe that although we have abrogated the union, we have opened the road of unions between two states because the judicial framework which we have laid down between us and Libya, although it is now abrogated, will remain a useful, honest, positive and dynamic example to whoever is seeking union between two states. And in this respect Morocco will once again be at the fore to do good.

My dear people, I do not want to say more than what I have said, and I am confident that you have understood me, as you always do. We now have to walk on our own road.

Beware of forgetting the plowing operations as time is running short. Rain will come in September, God willing. We have to be mobilized to find work for those who have no work; to develop our country; to educate our sons; to march ahead to serve our country, the Arab family to which we belong, the Islamic family, the African family, and the entire international family. I have the confidence that you will remain, God willing, always active members within the human community. As I say: The corner of my house is brick, and my house is made of iron.

I hope that reason will triumph over recklessness and that my God almighty will inspire us all with wisdom, rightousness and firmness, characteristics without which no one can act in the field of construction and supply.

God's peace and blessing be upon you.

King Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD292337 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2230 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Text" of King Hassan II message to Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; date not specified]

[Text] Praise be to God, prayers and peace upon the prophet of God. From Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Your excellency the colonel,

In July 1984 you addressed a message to all Arab heads of state and government calling on them in particular to set up a union among the Arab states. Morocco was the only country to express, through us [as heard] its response to your desire, in appreciation of what the Arab interest dictated at that critical period in its history, namely, the massing of all its moral and material capabilities. This motivated us to propose to you the signing of a treaty aimed at the establishment of a union bringing together our two states. Our joint desire materialized with the signing in August 1984 in Oujdia of the treaty of union which has linked us since that date. If the articles and spirit of this treaty, and of the talks which we held before it in order to prepare it, clearly define the form and structure of the union, they also clearly indicate that the agreement signed by us is based on the maintenance and respect of the personality, identity and sovereignty of each one of the two signatory states. From this premise, no critical review was made of the regime chosen by each of our two peoples, that is the regime of the Socialist People's Jamahiriyah prevailing in Libya and the constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy based on the multiplicity of political parties which was approved by the Moroccan people.

Difference between the regimes in our two countries have not at any time been an obstacle to the implementation of the agreements signed by us. On the contrary, we have always endeavored to carry out our commitments fully so that those agreements may bear their fruit and bring about the good results expected from them this with complete respect for our institutions and to the obligations they impose on us at home and abroad. We did not want any obstacles which could have possibly blocked the road of union between our two countries, whether real or those which were insinuated at various occasions. Instead we were eager above all, even if we did not say so, that we confined our interest to the positive and constructive side to our union, which could have been an example to be spread to our Arab-African group, which is in dire need of uniting its forces in order to face the many challenges at home and abroad. But in this field, like others, matters at times may reach an unbearable limit, and this, regrettably, is what we are now forced to note. The expressions included in the joint Libyan-Syrian communique which was issued yesterday, Wednesday, 27 August 1986, following the visit paid by President Hafiz al-Asad to Libya, do not allow our country to proceed along the road of the union bringing together our two countries. And we cannot express to you what we feel and what the Moroccan people feel along with us: The bitterness of our reaching this conclusion. But your statements made this an inescapable matter.

Your excellency the colonel, please accept our utmost appreciation.

[Signed] Rabat, 28 Sugust 1986, Hassan II, king of Morocco.

TUNISIA

KUNA Reports Increases in Bread Prices

LD301009 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0734 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 aug (KUNA) — The prices of bread were increased here today by reducing the weight of the loaf. It is recalled that bread in Tunisia is sold on the basis of loafs and not of weight.

The Tunisian Ministry of Trade and Industry has also announced an increase in the price of flour products such as couscous and the like with a view to alleviating the borden of the subsidy which the government pays in respect of consumer goods and which amount to about 133 million Tunisian dinars for the current year, equivalent to $155 million, of which 68 million dinars was the subsidy for the bread alone.

The Tunisian capital witnessed violent clashes on 3 January 1983 following an increase in bread prices. TAP has pointed out that the bakeries will not change the size of the loaf, as the change will be confined to the inside of the bread which doctors say is difficult to digest. The agency added that "the aim of reducing the weight of the loaf, in addition to reducing the burden on the subsidies fund, is to improve the nutritious value of the bread and to make a better use of it."

DJIBOUTI

Voluntary Ethiopian Repatriation Begins 1 Sep

EA102109 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The minister for interior, posts, and telecommunications of the Republic of Djibouti, Yusuf Ali Shirdon, today called on the Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti to respect the voluntary repatriation program commencing on September 1986. The Djibouti minister told reporters in his office this morning that all the Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti would be required to adhere to the program by registering at the three centers to be opened at Dikhil and Ali Sabix towns and the capital, Djibouti. [passage omitted]

KENYA

Civil Servants Need KANU Cards To Enter Offices

EA302139 Nairobi KNA in English 1355 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Nanyuki, 30 Aug [dateline as received] — Scores of civil servants in Nanyuki yesterday were barred from entering their offices by administration policemen when they turned up at their work places without KANU [Kenya African National Union] cards. Administration policemen were deployed at strategic places as early as 0730 [local time] to check on those without the current KANU stamps. Many employees reported for work late as they were forced to go back home to collect their cards. They included heads of departments. Many of those who were interviewed by the KNA complained that they had not been warned to carry their party cards. They alleged they were members of KANU and had only forgotten to carry the cards because they thought it was not necessary.

Ordinary Wananchi going to ask for services at the local district commissioners office were also caught up in the checks. They, too, were turned away if they did not carry KANU cards with the current membership stamp. Quizzed by the KNA the policemen said they had instructions not to allow anybody, including civil servants, to enter their offices without first showing KANU cards. Affected also were employees of the Laikipia county council and the Nanyuki municipal council.

Moi Condemns Recruitment Method

EA311526 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi said today that it was wrong for anyone to force people to join the ruling party, KANU. He said membership of the party was voluntary and coercion should never be employed to recruit people into it. In a brief statement issued in Nakuru in the morning, President Moi spoke against the incident in Nanyuki town where the administration recently barred some civil servants from entering their offices for having no KANU cards. The president termed the behavior as improper and unfortunate. He said people should be educated on the benefits of joining KANU, which is a mass movement, and then left alone to register voluntarily. President Moi said such ignorant and hasty action in relation to KANU membership recruitment must not be repeated, as it was contrary to the letter and spirit of the ruling party. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

President Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Revolution Day

EA012301 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the SDR, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, sent a congratulatory message to the Libyan leader, His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of Libya's revolutionary day being marked today, 1 September.

Challe Siad said in his message: Mr President, it is a pleasure for me to send you these greetings on this auspicious day. I also wish you good health, and progress and prosperity to the brotherly people of Libya, concluded Challe Siad.

UGANDA

Museveni Blames Past Regimes' Soldiers for Attack

EA311042 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has visited Gulu, which was attacked recently by former soldiers in the Amin, Oboto, and Okello regimes. Addressing a public meeting in Gulu, the president disclosed that the people behind the struggle for power in the north are Amin; his former minister of foreign affairs, Colonel Oris; the former minister of defense in the Okello regime, Colonel Toko; and the former chief of the defense forces, General Basilio Olaro Okello. The president pointed out that all these men are very well known for mischief in the past regimes, adding that one cannot have a liberation movement without a justified political program. He called on those who were involved in the recent attack in the north to think again and see for themselves whether violence is the only way to solve problems. He reiterated that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] took over power for a justified cause and will hold it for a justified period of time. If there is any need for a change, he declared, it must come peacefully.

President Museveni warned those involved in causing insecurity that the NRA [National Resistance Army] is capable of containing the situation and, if need be, thousands of youths will be mobilized to fight them.

Museveni Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Revolution Day

EA012259 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has sent a message of congratulations to the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution. During our recent visit to your great country, he said, we had the opportunity of witnessing the

tremendous progress that the people of the Jamahiriyah have registered under the wise guidance of the revolutionary leadership of your country. We were also greatly impressed, he added, by the resolve and solidarity of the Libyan people in defending their independence and sovereignty. It is my sincere hope, he declared, that as you celebrate this occasion, the ties of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of our people.

CAMEROON

UN Group Reports 1,746 Dead, 10,000 Affected by Gas

AB301135 Paris AFP in English
1110 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Yaounde, Aug 30 (AFP) — A national day of mourning was proclaimed throughout Cameroon Saturday [30 Aug] with shops closed and flags flying at half mast of honor the more than 1,700 victims of a volcanic gas release in the northwest of the country. The death toll in the disaster, which occurred on August 21 at Lake Nios, was put at 1,746 on Friday by the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization [UNDRO] and the World Health Organization in Geneva. A statement issued by UNDRO spokesman Erik Haegglund said 10,000 people had been affected by the seepage of the gas, [word indistinct] to have been a mixture of carbonic gases and hydrogen sulfide.

He warned that a new escape of gas in the region was thought (?possible) and said authorities in the West African state were encountering difficulties persuading survivors to return to their home areas near the mountain lake, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Yaounde.

The national day of mourning for "silence and reflection" was proclaimed on Friday in a decree issued by President Paul Biya. Shops were ordered [words indistinct] flags were flown at half mast, festivals were cancelled and radio programming was (?restricted) to news bulletins and solemn music. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Foreign Minister 'Concerned' About Libyan Presence

mb310752 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign minister of Chad, Mr Gouara Lassou, says Chad is very concerned about a new and large Libyan military presence on the border between Chad and Sudan. Speaking in Harare, (?where he is) to attend the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement next week, Mr Lassou said between 2,000 and 3,000 Libyan troops had gathered on the border. He warned sudan to stay out of the confilct between Chad and Libya and said there was no civil war in his country since the only forces on the northern side of the so-called Red Line, which divided Chad, were Libyan and foreign mercenaries.

But Western intelligence sources estimate that there are as many as 6,000 Libyan troops stationed in the northern part of Chad. They have been there since the joint offensive by Libya and antigovernment forces on the capital of Chad, Ndjamena, had failed 3 years ago. The Chadian Government of President Hissein Habre relies heavily on French support in the war against libya.

Gabonese Envoy Delivers Bongo Message to Habre

AB282219 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Koumba (Nguiki), special adviser to the Gabonese head of state, President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, arrived this afternoon at the Ndjamena International Airport by a special flight from Libreville. Shortly after his arrival, the Gabonese envoy was granted an audience of (?1) hour by President Hissein Habre. Here he talks to the press about the purpose of his visit and the content of his discussions with the head of state. [Begin (Nguiki) recording] I have brought a message from his Excellency President Omar Bongo to President Hissein Habre. (?Unfortunately I cannot disclose the content of this message) but as you know, the two heads of state usually consult each other on the problems confronting Africa and particularly the problem confronting your country. [passage indistinct]

Visiting Sudanese Delegation Leaves for Home

AB282201 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The high-ranking Sudanese delegation which has just held talks with Chadian officials, including the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, returned to Khartoum this morning. This visit by Sudanese officials underscores the excellent and long-standing relations between the two countries. The visit also has another meaning because it came at a time when the Libyan enemy has renewed its aggression against Chad. Here is our reporter, Lazolite.

[Lazolite] It is in the time of trial that the presence of a friend is appreciated and there is no doubt that the Chadian officials really appreciated the 48 — hour visit which a high-ranking Sudanese delegation has just paid to them. This is so because the visit resulted in the strengthening of the age-old ties that have always existed between Khartoum and Ndjamena. In fact, the two sides decided to convene next September a meeting of the great Chadian-Sudanese joint commission which is an adapted legal framework to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Paris: CDR Communique Says Troops Control Fada

LD302121 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] In Chad, Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] has been in the Fada palm grove for 48 hours. At least, this is what a communique says sent to Paris International Service by the CDR mission in France and Europe. The CDR adds that the control Fada by its troops should not be interpreted as a victory of one force over another, but rather as a regrettable incident in the face of the common enemy. I remind you that early in the week there was fighting between CDR troops and supporters of Goukouni Oueddei.

CONGO

Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega Arrives for Visit

AB291730 Paris AFP in French
1656 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Aug (AFP) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, who is on the way to Harare to participate in the nonaligned summit, arrived in Brazzaville from Accra today for a 24-hour official visit to Congo. This first visit by Major Ortega to Congo, according to official Congolese sources, will enable Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his guest to exchange their experiences "in the field of the struggle against imperialism." The Nicaraguan president, who is accompanied by about 50 people, on Friday denounced before the press U.S. aid to the Contras (armed opposition in Nicaragua). All workers in Brazzaville stopped work at 1000 local time to welcome Mr Ortega and his group.

GABON

President Bongo Departs for Harare Summit

AB300850 Libreville Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The preparatory session for the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement which opens within 2 days in Harare continues. In order to attend this summit, Gabonese President Omar Bongo left Libreville very early this morning. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Government Grants Emergency Aid to Cameroon

AB291259 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1050 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Aug (AZAP/PANA) — The Zairian Government has decided to supply Cameroon with emergency aid consisting of equipment and financial assistance to help that country combat the natural catastrophe which has stricken it.

The decision made by Zaire is in response to the appeal by President Paul Biya to the international community following the toxic natural gas leak at Lake Nios (Northwest Province) on Friday, which resulted in heavy losses of human life. On this occasion, Kabala Kiseka Seka, the Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, made the trip to Yaounde to deliver the emergency aid along with a personal message from President Mobutu to President Paul Biya. The Cameroon natural disaster has been commented on by various Zairian press organs which generally underlined the Zairian policy of solidarity vis-a-vis its African brothers.

BURKINA FASO

Nicaragua's Ortega Departs; Communique Issued

AB281510 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua left this morning at the end of his visit to our country. Before his departure for the airport Commandant Ortega paid a visit to the Third Year [of the revolution] Village. This visit enabled Comrade Ortega to get an idea of the housing policy launched on 4 August 1983. Apart from the visit to the housing project, the Nicaraguan president and his wife presided over the naming ceremony of General Sandino Street, which is the former Captain Nyande Avenue. After the street naming ceremony, Captain Thomas Sankara and his guest, accompanied by their wives, planted trees each at the headquarters of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution of the village. After leaving the Third Year [of the revolution] Village, the comrade president of Burkina Faso and his guest went to the Ouagadougou International Airport where a press conference was held and the joint communique was read. We bring you an excerpt of this communique read by Comrade Anne Konate, permanent secretary of the Ministry of External Relations.

Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his delegation were highly impressed by the great changes made in all fields in Burkina Faso over the past 3 years under the leadership of the CNR. The delegation made a positive evaluation of the measures adopted by the Burkina Faso Revolutionary Government in order to ensure the betterment of the Burkinabe people and its full development. Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra noted the justness of Burkina's stance in the field of foreign policy notably in favor of African unity and dignity, and especially in favor of peoples that are struggling for their independence and freedom. Similarly, Comrade Thomas Sankara and the top political officials of Burkina Faso were briefed on the great victories won in the political, economic and cultural fields by the heroic people of Nicaragua, notably in the field of education and health.

Comrade Daniel Ortega informed Comrade Thomas Sankara about the current situation in his country, which is faced with destabilizing attempts carried out by imperialism. In this respect, the two heads of state denounced and strongly condemned the continuous flagrant interference of the United States of America in the domestic affairs of Nicarague despite international disapproval. They urged the United States of America to respect the verdict of the International Court of Justice by putting an immediate stop to its interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. The two heads of state expressed their support to the peace process initiated by the Contadora Group and expressed the hope that this would result in a negotiated political solution of the problem in Central America. They also called for a political solution of the conflict in Salvador.

Concerning the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, the two heads of state decided to take the necessary steps for the signing of a general agreement on economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They further agreed to institute periodic meetings between the top political organs of their two countries.

Analysing the international situation, the two heads of state made an appeal in favor of disarmament, for the arms race is a serious threat to mankind. In this context, they expressed satisfaction with the holding of and the outcome of the conference of the Group of Six that took place recently in Mexico. At the same time, they also appreciated the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement in the field of disarmament.

Touching on the international economic situation, the two heads of state stressed the need to establish a new international economic order. They expressed their concern over the serious crisis that is afflicting the world and which, as far as the developing countries are concerned, is particularly aggravated by the problem of external debt, particularly in Africa and Latin America. They, therefore, recommended an active solidarity and an increased South-South cooperation among these countries.

Analysing the situation in Africa, the two heads of state severely condemned the inhuman apartheid policy of the South African Government. They strongly noted that apartheid is a crime against humanity and that it is a constant threat to international peace and security. They reaffirmed their unqualified support to the struggle of the South African people and all its vanguard movements. The two heads of state condemned the repeated criminal acts of aggression against the Frontline countries and reaffirmed their support to these countries. They hailed the courage and determination shown by them as the spearheads in the struggle against apartheid. They made an urgent appeal to the international community for the adoption and effective implementation of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against racist South Africa, which is a prerequisite for the dismantling of the obnoxious apartheid system.

The two heads of state reaffirmed the right of Namibia to independence and condemned the various maneuvers of the Pretoria racist regime and of its imperialist allies with a view to delaying this independence. They categorically rejected the mischievous attempt to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They reiterated their militant support for the SWAPO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Concerning the situation in Western Sahara, the two heads of state reaffirmed the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and recalled that any just and definitive solution to this problem can only be reached through the implementation of Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU heads of state and government conference.

Concerning the situation in Chad, they made an appeal for the union and reconciliation of all the sons of this country in order to resolve their problem in an independent and free manner. Analysing the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state reiterated their support to the Palestinian people and its true and only representative, the PLO, and supported the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, which involves all the sides involved, including the PLO.

The two heads of state deplored the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, two important members of the Nonaligned Movement, and made an urgent call for an end to the hostilities.

On the eve of the eighth summit on nonaligned countries, which is scheduled to take place in Harare from 1 to 6 September, 1986, the two heads of state consulted each other concerning the measures to take to strengthen the unity and efficiency of the nonaligned countries, a privileged framework for close cooperation among the member countries. In this connection, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the holding of the eighth summit of the movement in a Frontline country, namely Zimbabwe, under the enlightened leadership of Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean prime minister, and reaffirmed their desire not to spare any effort for the success of the deliberations of this summit.

Ortega Comments on Bilateral Ties

AB281817 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, who has ended his visit to our country, left Ouagadougou late this morning. But before leaving for the airport, Commandant Ortega visited the Third Year [of the revolution] Village. [passage omitted]. After this visit, the comrade president of Burkina Faso and his guest went to the Ouagadougou International Airport where a press conference was given and the joint communique read. [passage omitted] In his press conference, Commandant Daniel Ortega spoke of bilateral cooperation, Nicaragua's domestic and foreign policy, and the nonaligned countries' summit. In the following excerpt, President Ortega takes stock of his visit and speaks of the prospects opened to the two countries.

[Begin Ortega recording in Spanish followed by consecutive translation into French] During my visit, we expressed our common desire to strengthen our bilateral relations — particularly in the political field — and (?to implement the development policy initiated by our governments for our people.) We exchanged views in all fields, which enabled us to know about one another's experiences and therefore to assist one another. We noted that all our political views are identical at the international level. Both of us belong to the Nonaligned Movement and pursue the same policy. [end recording]

Council of General Coordinators Dissolved

AB291928 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Decree issued by the CNR on 29 August on the dissolution of the Council of General Coordinators of Burkina Faso and on the composition of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso — read by Comrade (Yen Timite)]

[Text] Decree dissolving the Council of General Coordinators of Burkina Faso:

The President of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR decrees:

Article 1. The Council of General Coordinators of Burkina Faso is dissolved.

Article 2. The present decree, which supersedes all previous provisions, takes effect from the date of its signature and will be published in the official gazette of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 29 Aug 1986

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Accra Reports Presidential Plane Crash

AB281943 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] It has been reported that an aircraft of President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso bound for Accra, yesterday crashed at a village near Ouagadougou, 10 minutes after taking off as a result of an engine failure. All the 3-man crew survived. The cause of the engine failure was not known and investigations are being made.

GHANA

Nicaragua's Ortega Concludes Visit, Leaves for Congo

AB291239 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua left Accra this morning for Brazzaville, Congo after a 2-day visit to Ghana. At the airport to see him off was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

During the visit, President Ortega had useful and detailed exchange of views on matters of mutual interest, especially the situation in Central America, southern Africa, and Nonaligned Movement. In a communique, the two heads of state noted with satisfaction the increasing fraternal relations between Ghana and Nicaragua and they agreed to expand, consolidate, and strengthen them. On the situation in Central America, the two leaders held the view that unless the United States agrees to abide by the principles of the UN Charter and accept the competence of the International Court of Justice to settle disputes in accordance with international law, lasting peace would remain a mirage.

They condemned the blatant intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Nicaragua by providing material support for the Contras to subvert the Sandinista government. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings and President Ortega expressed support for the Contadora Group and called on all countries to rally around the Contadora process as a means of achieving peaceful solution of the political crisis in the region.

With regard to the southern African situation, the two countries denounced the racist regime for its intrasigeance. They expressed

support for the armed struggle and the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

On Namibia, the two heads of state reaffirmed their support for SWAPO in its struggle to liberate the country. They called for the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the territory as implementation of UN Resolution 435. On next week's Non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe, the two heads of state pledged to make every effort necessary to ensure its success.

President Ortega expressed to his host, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, the PNDC Government, and the people of Ghana his own appreciation and that of the government and people of Nicaragua for their solidarity and support for the struggle to uphold the freedom and sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Earlier, President Ortega addressed members of the Ghana Armed Forces at the Burma Hall in Accra. He explained the rationale behind the Sandinista Revolution and the defense policy of Nicaragua to the soldiers. President Ortega told them that repeated aggression launched by the U.S.-backed Contra rebels operating from neighbouring Honduras and Costa Rica, has left the peace-loving people of Nicaragua with no choice but to take up arms in self-defense. In this situation, the military play an important role of leadership and direction.

Mr Ortega said, experience has shown that in the struggle for freedom and justice, it is important for the people to be vigilant and be combat ready. If they are not armed, they can be defeated. President Ortega said even though the U.S.-backed rebels are armed with sophisticated weapons, the people of Nicaragua are sure of victory. This is because they are aware that the mercenary activities which are claiming the lives of many including the rural poor is criminal and this has strengthened their resolve in united commitment.

The Nicaraguan leader said to make the defense of the country effective the population is being incorporated into the military system and the state security forces are actively supported by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution which operate as the eyes and ears of the Sandinista Revolution.

President Ortega assured Ghana of the support of the people of Nicaragua. He said in unity, Ghana and Nicaragua will win their fight for freedom and justice. The force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, said the experience of Nicaragua has shown that with positive attitude, discipline, and dedication the enemies will be defeated.

PNDC Member Annan Leads Harare Summit Delegation

AB301357 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A government delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan, has flown to Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement which opens there on Monday. The advance party, including the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, is already in Harare.

Speaking to newsmen before the delegation left today, Mr Justice Annan said the summit is very important because the world considers the southern African situation as explosive. He said Ghana cherishes principles which motivated the setting up of the Nonaligned Movement. This accounts for the strength of Ghana's delegation to the summit. On the summit itself, Mr Justice Annan said attention would be focused on the total elimination of the obnoxious system of apartheid. It would also tackle the continued threats of strong governments against weak countries. In this regard, the threats being posed by the United States to Nicaragua will be discussed. Touching on economic issues, the PNDC member said the burden of debt servicing problems which continue to stifle the economies of Third World countries, would also be dealt with. The other member is Mr D.O. Agyekum, former Eastern Regional secretary. At the airport to see the delegation off was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

Accra Reports UK Introduces Visa Requirements

AB011845 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The British Government says it is introducing visas for visitors from Ghana and four other countries: Nigeria, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Citizens of these countries will now be required to obtain visas before leaving for Britain. The decision followed a special cabinet meeting chaired by the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher. A spokesman for the Home Office, which handles immigration control, said there has been 60 percent increase this year in the number of visitors from the affected countries, and this has placed a strain on the immigration desks at the main airports, resulting in long delays to screen visitors to make sure they are not intending to stay in Britain. He disclosed that the number of visitors turned away in July this year reached 2,505, as compared with 1,655 last year.

Foreign Minister Ake Departs for Harare Summit

AB301354 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement opens in Harare on Monday. President Houphouet-Boigny will be represented at the summit by Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, who left Abidjan this morning at the head of a delegation including Essy Amara and Jean-Marie Kacou Gervais, respectively representative of the Ivory Coast at the United Nations and Ivory Coast's ambassador to Angola. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

President Samuel Doe Departs for Harare Summit

AB301126 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Samuel Kanyon Doe, at the head of (?15)-man high-powered government delegation, is in Harare,

Zimbabwe, to attend the eighth summit meeting of heads of state of the Nonaligned Movement. President Doe and his official delegation departed Monrovia last night. [passage omitted]

Supreme Court Orders Release of Opposition Leaders
AB292026 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Supreme Court of Liberia has ordered the immediate release from further detention of the opposition political party leaders. The court's order, issued today to the superintendent of the Monrovia Central Prison, by Associate Justice Presiding in Chambers J. Patrick K. Biddle, said the jailed opposition politicians: William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party, LAP, and Dr Edward B. Kesselly of the Unity Party, UP, have duly complied with the decision on the payment of all fines imposed on them in keeping with the court's orders.

According to the *Liberian News Agency* [LINA], the three opposition leaders were charged and found guilty of contempt of court by the Supreme Court of Liberia on 1 August this year, to pay the fine of $1,000 each imposed on them, to be paid within 72 hours. The politicians were, however, detained on 3 August after failing to comply with the court's decision.

MALI

Traore Returns From 'Private' Visit to Yugoslavia
AB290849 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The head of state returned to Bamako last night from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the end of a private visit of several days to that country. General Moussa Traore was welcomed at the Senou International Airport by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] in addition to members of the BEC and the government, the National Council and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to our country.

Ruling Council Orders Release of Alleged Coup Plotter
AB012142 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has authorized the release of Brigadier Mamman Nassarawa from detention and his dismissal from the army. This follows the acceptance by the AFRC of the recommendation of the panel set up to reinvestigate his role in the last abortive plot to overthrow the Federal Military Government. The panel had found no fresh evidence against Brig Nassarawa to warrant a retrial. The AFRC had, a few months ago, ordered that fresh investigation be conducted in respect of Brig Nassarawa after it reviewed his and other peoples' cases following the judgments of the military tribunal.

ANGOLA

Cuba Says Troops May Pull Out of Angola

MB311307 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cuba says its troops may soon pull out of Angola. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierea predicted a swift withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola but he did not give a date. He said it depended on the Nonaligned Movement summit hastening the demise of the South African Government. South Africa has always called for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before it would pull back its troops from Namibia. Mr Malmierea was quoted as saying he believed the presence of Cuban fighters would not continue for very long. He reiterated Cuba's arguments that the 25,000 troops deployed in Angola for the past decade were necessary to repulse aggression from South Africa.

Savimbi on Requirements for Peace Negotiations

MB010710 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has outlined a peace offer to the MPLA government in Luanda. He said what he called a platform for peace was developed at a 6-day congress of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which 2,000 delegates from all 16 provinces of the country attended.

Dr Savimbi called for negotiations on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and a national unity government leading to elections. He pointed out that unofficial talks had been conducted in London and Paris with representatives of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, which has denied any contacts.

Referring to the proposed meeting between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and the Frontline States in Luanda, Dr Savimbi said it would not be wise for the Frontline States to attempt to put pressure on a country which fed them. He said there was no security in Luanda for President Reagan.

UNITA identified 30 SWAPO bases inside Angola. Dr Savimbi accused SWAPO of perpetrating mounting atrocities against the civilian population of Angola. He said 80 percent of SWAPO's forces are involved in the fight against UNITA. Dr Savimbi said he wants the people of South-West Africa/Namibia to know that SWAPO is not fighting for what he called the liberation of Namibia but was warring against UNITA.

Savimbi Says Portuguese Regarded as 'Friends'

MB010659 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 1 Sep (KUP) — From today, we will regard the Portuguese as our friends because colonialism has ended and our preoccupation is to see both the Portuguese and the Angolans free, the president of UNITA said last Saturday. He was referring to a speech by Portuguese President Mario Soares' son.

Dr Savimbi said that the handing over of power to the MPLA by the Portuguese was a disaster. Subsequent resentment by the Angolans is like ashes in the past. The Portuguese were not free during the phase of decolonization, either, because they wee also engaged in the struggle for democracy in their country.

Although labelled as captured, the Portuguese were treated as proteges by UNITA, and they played an important role as messengers. They helped disseminate UNITA's resistance against the Soviets and the Cubans, in Portugal, a country with which UNITA has good relations. Meanwhile, there are free Portuguese who come out to Jamba to show their solidarity with our struggle and to wish for Angola what they would wish for their own country.

Dos Santos Departs for Nonaligned Summit

MB010539 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left for Harare today where he will attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement beginning tomorrow. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

Officials Warn of Effects of RSA Sanctions

MB301917 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Leaders in Malawi have warned that if the South African economy is hit by international sanctions, other states in southern Africa would suffer. Cliff Saunders spoke to a number of leaders about the sanctions issue, as well as economic ties which exist between Malawi and South Africa.

[Begin video recording] [Saunders] Top Malawians are unanimous in declaring that no state in the southern African region can claim to be self-sufficient, and that economic interdependence is a fact of life in the area. They indicated considerable concern that should sanctions be introduced against South Africa, the South African Government would react or retaliate in such a way that her neighbors and other countries further afield would find themselves in serious economic trouble. The secretary of administration in the office of the president and cabinet, Mr MacDonald Banda, put it this way.

[Banda] One, we would naturally expect that if South Africa was hit hard by sanctions, this would affect countries in the region because maybe the South African authorities would, of course, withdraw whatever privileges there may have been [words indistinct] and the countries of the region, you know, if only South Africa safeguards her own position. So if, indeed,sanctions would

come, a number of countries in the region would be affected adversely.

[Saunders] Minister of Transport and Communications the Honorable Edward Bwanali emphasized the disruption caused to Malawi's traditional transport routes by instability in the region and referred to the present importance of South Africa.

[Bwanali] Almost 90 percent of Malawi's traffic now goes through the ports of South Africa and when you are talking about 90 percent it is [word indistinct] very important.

[Saunders] The minister of trade, industry, and tourism, the Honorable Wadson Deleza, said South Africa had been a good trading partner of Malawi and he stated Malawi's general philosophy on trade.

[Deleza] As far as our trading partners are concerned we have got a free trading system. We don't discriminate which countries would like to trade with Malawi. So we do it freely with any country that is willing to trade with us. [end video recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Yasir 'Arafat Visit to Maputo

Calls for 2d Afro-Arab Summit

MB290918 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader said in Maputo yesterday that he has no doubts that a second Afro-Arab summit could contribute to better relations between Arab countries [as heard]. A Palestinian source said that one of the objectives of 'Arafat's visit to three African countries, which ended in Maputo yesterday, was to get support for the holding of the summit. In an interview with AIM, the Palestinian leader said that his visit to Madagascar, Mauritius, and Mozambique was very important because it strengthens Afro-Arab relations. The PLO leader said that he held fruitful and constructive talks with President Samora Machel on bilateral Mozambique-Palestinian relations. He also said that he thanked Mozambique for all the support that Mozambique has given to his cause and people.

Addresses Dinner

MB291339 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1815 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at a dinner in Maputo on 27 August — recorded in Arabic with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; monitored in progress]

[Text] ... Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, Comrade leaders of the party and government: The Iraq-Iran war, which began 6 years ago, threatens the entire Middle East region and world peace, and hence it is neccesary to intensify efforts to end this war immediately, because it is against the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and against the interests of the Palestinian people and cause. We, thus, appeal to the Nonaligned Movement, to international organizations, and to Islamic organizations to make every effort to help end this war. Israeli aggression continues against Lebanon, as well as the conspiracy against its territorial and national integrity, and [words indistinct] religious segregation. U.S. aggression against Libya is a threat to peace in the region and within this context we have notices that Israel's aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, which was supported by the United States, is part of this plan against the peoples in the region. All of this is a powder keg ready to explode.

Comrade President Samora Machel, comrades: Here on the African Continent the apartheid policy is based on arbitrariness and oppression and is carried out in South Africa and Namibia. We condemn colonialism as the enemy of the peoples and as the enemy of international relations, and we also condemn South Africa's permanent aggression against the Frontline States, especially your friendly nation. This aggression is carried out with unlimited support from imperialist, Zionist, and racist forces led by the United States. Also the support given to the puppet gangs by imperialist and apartheid forces is a threat to your people and other peoples in the region. This is similar to what happens in the Middle East through the Zionist and racist Tel Aviv regime.

[Words indistinct] we support the right of the African peoples to freedom, independence, and social and economic progress. This situation, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, has brought me to this friendly and great continent to convey the love of the Arab peoples and the acknowledgement by our Palestinian people of your support for our struggle. I appeal with all my strength that solidarity of all Third World peoples and the alliance against their common enemies, namely imperialism, Zionism, racism, be a duty of our peoples and thus I reiterate my appeal [applause] on the need to hold a second Arab-Afro summit. The last one was held about 10 years ago in Cairo in 1977. Comrade President Samora Machel, members of the party and government, our respect for you as a person is boundless as well as is our respect for the Mozambican people. We have strengthened the ties of friendship, solidarity, and mutual support between the friendly Mozambican people and the struggling Palestinian people. We have strengthened these ties forever. [applause]

Seen Off at Airport

MB281444 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has ended his visit to Mozambique. On his departure, he was seen off by President Samora Machel, Prime Minister Mario Machungo, and other high-ranking party and government officials at Maputo airport. Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Maputo yesterday for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

Rebels Claim 226 Killed in Clashes Late August

HK020340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0330 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 2 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed rebels killed 209 government troops and 17 Zimbabwean soldiers in six clashes between September [month as received] 25 and 29, a rebel spokesman said here Monday.

Last Sunday, he said, rebels destroyed sections of track on the key railway lines between Maputo and landlocked Zimbabwe and between the port of Beira and Zimbabwe.

The 17 Zimbabwean soldiers had been killed in a rebel attack on barracks at Banzula, in Zimbabwean territory, on August 27, he added.

Machel Greets Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

MB010719 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the 1 September celebrations, anniversary of the great socialist revolution. In the message, Samora Machel reiterates his wish to strengthen friendship and cooperation ties between the two peoples and states.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 550 RSA Soldiers Killed in 7 Months

HK300258 Hong Kong AFP in English 0241 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Luanda, Aug 30 (AFP) — More than 550 South African soldiers have been killed by Namibian SWAPO nationalist guerrillas in fighting over the past seven months, a SWAPO spokesman said here Friday.

He told a press conference that four South African transport planes and five helicopters had been shot down in the same period.

SWAPO's Nujoma Prepared To Meet Reagan

MB301216 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] SWAPO's President Sam Nujoma says he is prepared to meet the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, to discuss the question of Namibia's independence. Mr Nujoma said his organization supports the Frontline States' invitation to President Reagan for talks on southern Africa as a genuine effort to resolve the region's political crisis. The Namibian leader said SWAPO has no quarrel with the United States. He said the organization is ready to meet Mr Reagan to tell him the truth about Namibia and that he should (?cede) the infamous linkage issue.

Namibia's independence has been delayed because of the U.S. Administration's policy that link it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Mr Nujoma dismissed suggestions that SWAPO is a communist-dominated organization. He said the organization receives arms from the socialist countries but that in no way does this compromise its sovereignty. Mr Nujoma went on to accuse the West of having a simplistic view of the situation in Africa. He said Reagan sees Africa as the deep bush where communists easily hide. He said when the West hears of Africa, they think of uranium, gold, diamonds, and copper.

SOUTH AFRICA

Five Injured in Durban Supermarket Bombing

MB011128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Durban Sept 1 SAPA -- An explosion at the Pick N Pay supermarket at Montclair in Durban about 1pm today blew out the entire front of the store and at least five people are reported to have been injured. The explosion occurred on the ramp leading up to the store. At least two ambulances were sent to the scene and private cars are being used to ferry the injured to hospital. No further details were available immediately.

Dr John Keenan, acting chief of Natal's ambulance and emergency medical services, said at 1.20pm that five injured people were being stabilised at the scene before being taken to the nearest appropriate hospital, King Edward VIII Hospital. He said the hospital was on stand-by to receive the patients. They were all classified "yellow card" (seriously injured) patients. He had not been informed of any deaths.

A spokesman for King Edward said at 1.20pm that they had been informed of the blast about five minutes earlier and were on stand-by for the injured.

Further Details

MB011221 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Durban Sept 1 SAPA — An explosive device blasted apart the parcel counter of the Pick N Pay supermarket at the Old Mutual Centre in Montclair, Durban, just before 1pm today, injuring at least 12 people, two of them seriously, and causing extensive damage.

A bomb disposal unit with sniffer dogs were quickly on the scene because of fears of another unexploded device in the complex.

The store's entire parcels counter was demolished and the scene was described as chaotic, with police searching through the debris, paramedics attending to the wounded and ambulance men carrying away patients on stretchers. A number of staff members were injured: one woman was reported to be in a serious condition and was taken to Addington Hospital by ambulance. A team of paramedics treated six people in the car park for various injuries. Pressmen saw one of the hysterical victims sobbing bitterly as visitors tried to calm her down. A makeshift

intravenous drip was hooked up for another patient to be given glucose.

The assistant manager of the supermarket, Mr Kazik Szczawinski, said that the entire parcels counter was blown to bits.

"It was unreal. It seems that somebody left the device at the parcel counter and left," he said.

Mr Larry McDonald, a pharmacist, said that he heard a loud thud and then heard people scream: "The whole place was filled with smoke within minutes. There was chaos. People were screaming and running out of the complex," he said. [passage omitted]

Bureau Says 18 Injured
MB011408 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1359 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — An explosion at 12.58pm today at the Pick 'N Pay in the Old Mutual Centre in Montclair, Durban, has, according to the latest count, injured 18 people. According to the reports there were not known to be any fatalities, the Bureau for Information said in a statement from Pretoria.

Most were slightly injured, but the list includes a three-year-old baby girl who was seriously injured.

It is believed the explosive device was disguised as a package and was left at the store's package counter, where it subsequently exploded.

At the present stage it has been established that the following 18 people were injured.

F. Ntshangasa, a black woman, 44, slightly injured; C. Hlongwana, black woman, 42, slightly injured; Z. Buthelezi, black woman, 23, slightly injured; M. Mkhalja, black man, 62, slightly injured; A. Mucwebe, black man, 38, slightly injured; M. Madinane, black woman, 26, slightly injured; D. Mkize, black woman, 22, slightly injured; E. Donza, black woman, 47, slightly injured; C. Mdonsela, black woman, 19, slightly injured; F. Khuluze, black woman, 37, slightly injured; M. Strydom, white woman, 20, seriously injured; S. Maartin, white woman, 56, slightly injured; M. Vennel, white woman, 52, slightly injured; S. van Loggerenberg, white man, 69, slightly injured; Miss Willcox, white baby, 3, seriously injured; R. Horbett, white man, 27, slightly injured; M.C. Brown, white woman, 35, slightly injured; H.K. Botha, white man, 40, slightly injured.

Russian Limpet Mines Used
MB011814 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1751 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — Three KG Russian limpet mines caused the explosion at the Pick 'N Pay centre in Durban today in which 18 people were injured, the Bureau for Information said from Pretoria this evening.

Mr Leon Mellet, the bureau's director for internal media, said because shatterproof glass was used at the entrance to the supermarket the lives of some people were saved and it reduced the risk of more serious injuries.

Mr Mellett said: "The cowardly manner in which the bomb had been planted in a supermarket is evidence of the ANC publicly proclaimed tactics of indiscriminately attacking soft targets."

He added that today's blast again stressed the need for tighter security measures "especially as far as parcels are concerned."

German Radio Station Interviews President Botha
LD012201 Hamburg DPA in German 2105 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Baden-Baden, 1 Sep (DPA) — South African President Pieter Willem Botha rejects a dialogue with the liberation movement, 'African National Congress' (ANC), because it is, in his view, "only a front organization for the communist party." In a Suedwestfunk interview which was transmitted on First German Television on Monday evening, Botha said that he had invited the ANC leaders to South Africa, but instead "they are sitting on our frontiers, letting the Russians supply them with weapons and attacking innocent people." He made only one condition: He will speak with anybody "who negotiates peacefully with me and on the basis of the constitution, but not with people who do not dispense with force as a means of policy."

He has nothing against the release of ANC President Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned for over 24 years, if the latter will renounce violence. "But he has written me a letter saying that he is not ready for this." The majority of blacks are behind leaders who were elected in an orderly manner and are responsible, who are in contact with the government, such as, for example, the leader of the 5 million Zulus, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Soon a law will be introduced in Parliament according to which the leaders of all groups of the population will be represented in a new National Council.

The principle of "one man one vote" has long since been accepted in South Africa, Botha said, but one has to define what is to be understood by this. "If it means that the majority rules the minority, then: no." The struggle in South Africa is not between black and white, but between democratic institutions and the communist dictatorship. The ANC stands for the assumption of power by a dictatorship.

Botha rejected the accusation that people who have been arrested under the regulations of the state of emergency, which has been in force since 12 June, have been tortured. "There are exceptions, but they are being brought before the courts." "We have the best police in the world," he said. "The police do not shoot anybody dead without good reason."

Botha expressed the conviction that South Africa will come out of sanctions, strengthened in the end. He sees the danger of a civil war less and less. On the question of the spoon-feeding of the

foreign press, he referred to the fact that, so far, only 5 out of almost 200 foreign correspondents have been expelled. "They must obey the laws of this country; then they are welcome," he said.

Le Grange Releases List of 786 Detainees

MB011045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Parliament Sept 1 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has tabled a further list of persons in detention. The new list comprises 786 names including those not included in the original list because they had not been in detention for longer than 30 days. All the people in today's list have been in detention for longer than 30 days. Today's report is issued in terms of the Public Safety Act. [passage omitted listing names]

Further on Unrest in Soweto Township

MB010638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0602 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 1 SAPA — One of five Soweto councillors held up in a Fordsburg block of flats yesterday defiantly delcared: "I am still not prepared to resign," *Sowetan* reported today.

Mr Johnson Mokoena said he was still not prepared to resign despite what has happened. He said he was speaking for himself alone. "There is nothing wrong with the council and I will only resign when the people who elected me tell me to quit," he said.

Others refused to speak to the *Sowetan*, while Mr Siegfried Manthata closed himself in his room.

The others are Mr J. Khumalo, Mr Patrick Gaboutloele and Mr Julius Mdlalose, who is the chairman of the housing committee. The five fled Soweto last week after the unrest in White City Jabavu and the death of their colleague, Mr Sydney Mkhwanazi. At lease 21 residents died when they were shot on Tuesday night.

One Soweto councillor is in hiding at a a hostel in Johannesburg while another is staying in a block of flats in town with his family since fleeing Soweto two weeks ago when threats were made on his life.

The *Sowetan* was alerted to the presence of the five councillors in Fordsburg by residents who phoned to give us the name of the flats. Our lawyers have advised us against publishing the names of the flats and hostel where they are in hiding.

Soweto's mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, told reporters yesterday that he turned away a truck sent by the councils to transport him and his belongings to a hideout. He said the truck was sent to his Mofolo village home on Saturday afternoon. "I belong here and if I have to die it will be here and perhaps in this very house," said Mr Tshabalala. Asked if this spelt the end for the Soweto city councils, Mr Tshabalala said: "Not while I am still around."

Yesterday Anglican archbishop-elect, Desmond Tutu, visited White City Jabavu with an American politician, Democrat Senator Frank Lautenburg of New Jersey. Senator Lautenburg will report to the United States Congress on the situation in Soweto and other parts of the country.

The people killed last week will be buried on Thursday in a mass funeral. The service will start at 10am. The African Funeral Undertakers Association (AFUA) in Soweto has already announced it will bury the victims free of charge.

Soweto priests have also formed a committee to liaise with organisations and families. The committee of ministers includes Rev Tom Mbabane, Rev David Nkwe, Rev Z.E. Mongoeba, Rev S.K. Mbande and Rev T. Mawela. The committee is still trying to secure a suitable venue for the service. A spokesman said the committee had thought of using Regina Mundi Church in Rockville, but realised that it would be "too small." Moroka Jabavu stadium is being considered as an alternative.

BBC Interviews Nel on Inquest

MB291713 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Government has announced the setting up of a public inquest into the bloody events in Soweto on Tuesday night. Officially, 21 people were killed when security forces moved into the city apparently to break a rent strike and evict people who refused to recognize the government-backed local council. On the line to Pretoria, Julian Borjer asked the deputy minister of information, Louis Nel, if the setting up of an inquest wasn't an admission that something had gone badly wrong.

[Begin recording] [Nel] No. A public inquest, in terms of our laws, must be held in all cases where somebody or any person died as a result of unnatural causes. The procedure here is that at such a public inquest, the police will present witnesses as to the cause of the death and the circumstances under which a person who died form unnatural causes died. Any person who might be interested in the outcome of the proceedings might appoint a lawyer to cross-examine those witnesses and at the end of the day, the judicial officer will make the finding as to the circumstances prevailing at the time of the death and the cause of the death.

[Borjer] But, Mr Nel, look at the most conservative casualty figures from Tuesday night in Soweto saying that at least 20 civilians have died and hundreds have been injured by security forces at the cost of 1 policeman dead. It certainly seems that the police ran amok in Soweto?

[Nel] No, no. You cannot make that inference. What happened is that the police were caught in an ambush — 12 policemen, 11 black and 1 white. A hand grenade, a Russian-made hand grenade, was thrown at them. That immediately put three ... [changes thought] four policemen — one white and three black policemen — out of action and the others (?retreated). At the same time, they were stoned and they reacted by firing. There

were certain incidents after that as well and so many people died. The information that I have do not indicate that hundreds of people were injured.

[Borjer] How many people do you say are injured?

[Nel] Ninety-eight people were injured.

[Borjer] The whole thing seems to be sparked off by the threat of evictions. Is that the case?

[Nel] We must be quite clear about one thing. The revolutionary elements in our society, in the black society more in particular, are trying to cause trouble and to stir up violence whenever they possibly can and they are looking for excuses to do so. This is part and parcel of a strategy to create confrontation with the South Africa police, as a matter of fact, even to create reaction from the police which would result in people dying for propaganda purposes.

[Borjer] But was it intended to evict Soweto residents?

[Nel] On the question of evictions, only seven evictions in the whole of Soweto took place and the nearest eviction took place some 2 or more than 2 miles from where the unrest, where the incident took place.

[Borjer] There are now plans, it seems, for a mass funeral of the victims of the incident. Are you going to allow that?

[Nel] In all probability, there were will be limitations placed on the funeral. The government will not allow the funeral to develop into a political spectacle.

[Borjer] But the funeral will be allowed?

[Nel] Of course, yes.

Mass Funeral Planned

MB300847 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Militants in Soweto are threatening to defy emergency rule and plan a public burial for 20 victims of police shootings this week. The organization behind the plan is the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU]. A spokesman for the movement said any attempts to interfere or stop the funeral will exacerbate feelings of bitterness in the community.

Spokesmen said yesterday they had discussed plans for a mass funeral next weekend for 20 people shot by police on Tuesday night in Soweto's worst outbreak of violence since the 1976 uprising. Regional police chiefs are empowered under emergency law to ban public gatherings, impose curfews, and restrict the size and form of a funeral.

Radio Comments on Events

MB010610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The events that occurred in Soweto last week came at a time when there was hope that the state of emergency was beginning to have the beneficial effects that its imposition had been aimed at. The number of unrest incidents and the casualties resulting from these had declined dramatically, and there was expectation that some normality could be achieved in the black townships. The setback to these expectations requires that there be sober appraisal of the situation by all concerned.

There is a conflict of views as to how last week's unrest started. It would seem, however, that the rent issue — or rumors that were spread, apparently without foundation, about imminent evictions for nonpayment of rent — were important contributing factors. What is clear is that the issue of township rents — essentially an economic question — has been politicized.

As a politicized issue it has been exploited by political activists. Such issue exploitation has become a major weapon in psychological and terrorist warfare in the modern world of instant communication through the mass media. Issue exploitation distorts a particular issue out of all proportion and reality in order to try and advance political goals.

No local or other authority can permit a situaiton to develop where rates or rents or other payments for services rendered are indefinitely withheld by inhabitants. Rents, like the instalments on a motor car or the lounge furniture, must be paid, and, although arrangements exist for extension of time in the payment of townships rents, eventually they must be paid or the use of the house — like that of the motorcar or the lounge furniture — must be forfeited. On the other hand, however, the politicization of the rents issue must be recognized and must be addressed as such.

There is need, on the part of those who have to collect the rents, for understanding of the causes and effects of the politicization and exploitation by radicals of this particular issue — and for understanding of the impact and influence these have on those most directly concerned.

There is need, on the part of the township dwellers, to articulate their grievances and problems more effectively, and directly, to those in authority. The argumentation as to who the authentic leaders are is counterproductive and, while it continues, there is more senseless violence, more tragic deaths. Those who have a claim to be representative of a group or a community must come forward and put their case, and they must be heard in a spirit of compassion.

It is also counterproductive to argue that the forces of law and order must be withdrawn from the townships before there can be such discussions. No self-respecting administration can renounce its most fundamental responsibility, the protection of its citizens, and leave them to the mercy of the criminal and the anarchist.

Police Arrest 45 in Winterveldt, Bophuthatswana
MB311531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, Aug 31, SAPA — Some 45 people were arrested in Winterveldt this morning when the Bophuthatswana police and defence force sealed off the area and conducted house to house searches early this morning. According to police spokesman Colonel Dave George they were looking for stolen property, cars and dangerous weapons. A portable television, a BMX [expansion unknown] bicycle and communist related literature were taken into possession, he said.

The move was carried out "to protect the legitimate peace loving citizens of Winterveldt who are being made to suffer because of the actions of the small minority of the people in the area," Col George said.

He said it was felt it was time the police and the Army took the initiative and did something constructive.

U.S. Farmers Warned To Oppose Sanctions
HK020101 Hong Kong AFP in English 0057 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2 (AFP) — The leader of South Africa's farmers, Kobus Jooste, appealed to U.S. farmers Monday to strongly oppose imposition of sanctions against his country's agricultural products. Mr Jooste, president of the South African agricultural union, representing more than 60,000 farmers, made his appeal at the opening of a new tractor plant here.

He said U.S. farmers, like their South African colleagues, were in dire financial straits. If South Africa could not export its agricultural products, it could not continue importing products such as maize and wheat, which it buys from the United States, he said.

Punitive sanctions against South Africa because of the government's racial policies could threaten the livelihood of many farmers as well as more than one million black agricultural workers and about 5.5 million of their dependents, Mr Jooste said.

"If the principle of free trade is violated by the impostion of sanctions, it must be accepted that parties on both sides will be affected and not only those on the receiving end," he warned U.S. farmers.

Trade Agreement With Zimbabwe Published
MB291143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 29, SAPA — Amendments to a trade agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe were published in the Government Gazette in Pretoria today — on the same day that the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced his country's commitment to sanctions took precedence over the recently-signed agreement.

Three amendments were outlined in today's gazette, to come into effect on September 19. The amendments involve trade arrangements for women's and girls' vests, men's and boys' underpants, and tackies [tennis shoes].

It is believed that the agreement, originally published in the Government Gazette in 1964, carries a clause that it will remain in force for six months after a party announces its abrogation.

Mr Mugabe told a news conference in Harare today his country's commitment to sanctions took precedence over its recently-signed trade agreement with South Africa. He said Zimbabwe was committed under the "package" agreed at the recent Commonwealth "mini-summit" in London to the withdrawal of consular facilities for South African visitors.

Pik Botha Comments
MB291618 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] With South Africa's unilateral publication of the amendment to the recently signed trade agreement with Zimbabwe in today's Government Gazette, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today said that his country's commitment took precedence over the trade agreement. [passage omitted]

Three amendments to the trade agreement were outlined in today's Government Gazette to come into effect on 19 September. The amendments involve trade arrangements for clothing items and it is believed the agreement carries a clause that it will remain in force for 6 months after either party announces its abrogation.

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said South Africa's stand on sanctions was already well known. He said South Africa didn't believe in sanctions nor did it believe that they would solve any problems. As far as Zimbabwe was concerned, Mr Botha said, the government would evaluate its position in the light of steps Mr Mugabe decided to take.

Buthelezi Warns West Against Bishop Tutu
MB281059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 28 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Durban, Thursday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned Western countries today of the dangers of feting people like Bishop Desmond Tutu whose policies would lead to violence and to another regime in South Africa which would be anathema to them.

There were a hundred or even a thousand blacks who would gladly take the place of every single worker employed as a result of foreign investment here, he told the newly-established French

Chamber of Commerce and Industries here. These black workers did not want South Africa's economic isolation and they had voted with their feet against disinvestment and sanctions. This had been demonstrated at mass meetings in Durban and Soweto where they had roared support for Inkatha's anti-sanctions, anti-violence stance.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that groups who lobbied for the isolation of South Africa did so because they despised Western democracy and sought to establish a socialist or communist future.

Bishop Tutu was feted in the West and given vast media coverage as befitted a Nobel Peace laureate. But the bishop had made it clear this week that he "hated" capitalism. He campaigned for isolation, disinvestment and the recognition of the external ANC, was a patrol of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and he moved constantly in the circles of those who found this country's state of emergency grist to their mill.

The Anglican archbishop-elect now preached the inevitability of violence and repeatedly advocated economic sanctions because all else had failed. He did so in the company of those who wanted the economy destroyed and the establishment of a government which would certainly not be of a kind wished on South Africa by the West.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that claim and counter-claim in the West and the lack of perspective about what the net effect of people like Bishop Tutu would eventually be was adding to Western confusion. He suggested that "when it comes down to brass political tacks" this confusion suited the West because it wanted to back a winner and was itself confused about who this would finally be. Overseas leaders like Britain's Mrs Thatcher, West Germany's Dr Kohl and France's Jacques Chirac were allied to the U.S. President Reagan in seeing the dangers of ostracising this country. Mr Reagan saw that this would favour revolutionary forces aimed at establishing a South Africa which would be anathema to the American dream. However, confusion about the realities here were making it more and more probable that such leaders would have to fashion their approach to the issue through pressures.

"I am deeply dismayed about the way in which confusion breeds irrationality in international politics relating to South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said. There was almost a disdain throughout the West for what ordinary black South African blacks thought and felt. Where black South Africans gathered together in common purpose by the million, as they did in Inkatha, their voice should be respected.

The democracy which produced Inkatha's aims and strategies was of the kind which the West applauded in party politics. It involved his not only consulting properly elected forums but also consultations with small groups and at mass meetings. There were cries that Inkatha was losing ground in the Transvaal, he said. But he pointed out that a meeting he had held in Soweto in June had attracted the "largest-ever" meeting there of tens of thousands.

On May Day in Durban, 80,000 to 100,000 people had listened to him at the launch of the anti-sanction's UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] union while a meeting organised by the pro-sanctions, anti-Inkatha COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] on the same day had attracted only 8,000.

He had received standing ovations for saying that black South Africa had not opted for armed struggle, for rejecting any "racial cornerstones" in South African politics and for rapping President P.W. Botha's knuckles for not moving forward positively towards the kind of democracy the vast majority of South Africans wanted.

The West needed to support those democratic forces here which were working towards the politics of negotiation.

"If we do not reconcile black and white during the struggle for liberation in South Africa we make a totalitarian replacement government of the future inevitable," Chief Buthelezi said.

Commentary Says West Ignores Majority Black Views

MB300825 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Blacks and the West"]

[Text] The South African Government and business community are far from being the only group that finds Western talks of economic action against South Africa incomprehensible. In Durban this week, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said there was almost a disdain in the West for what ordinary black South Africans thought and felt.

As an elected leader, Chief Buthelezi has the largest constituency of any black politician in the country. His Inkatha movement has over 1 million paid-up, card-carrying members. As chief minister of KwaZulu, he speaks for some 6 million Zulus, the largest ethnic group in South Africa. It is therefore as the country's most powerful black politician that Chief Buthelezi expreses his disillusionment with Western views on South Africa.

This is a fact of the South African political scene that few governments in the West seem to recognize in formulating their policies on issues like disinvestment and sanctions. It is not the media favorites, like Bishop Desmond Tutu, who will eventually determine the course of events in South Africa, but the politicians who have already demonstrated their popularity and power.

Indeed, Chief Buthelezi had strong words for Bishop Tutu this week, accusing him of espousing policies that would lead to violence. He was doing so in the company of those who wanted the economy destroyed and the establishment of a government which would certainly not be of a kind desired for South Africa by the West. What was more, Western governments which persisted in listening to calls for sanctions from people like Bishop Tutu were ignoring all objective evidence about the real wishes of the black people of South Africa.

Western politicians who talk grandly about making moral gestures in applying sanctions on behalf of the majority of South

Africans should reconsider their stand. There is nothing moral about taking action that will put thousands of people out of work and taking action that is certainly not supported by the majority of South Africans.

Pan-African Congress To Open Embassy in Iran

MB281555 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (PANA) — Iran has granted the Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC) the former embassy building of the South African racist regime in Tehran to use as an embassy. PAC Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ahmed Gora Ebrahim told PANA today that his organisation welcomes the decision by Iran as one form of tangible and concrete assistance to the oppressed and dispossessed people of Azania. Ebrahim said PAC was going to send an advance team to Tehran before the end of October. He said Tehran will be the first embassy for PAC. At present PAC has offices, not embassies, in the following places: Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Guinea (Conakry), Australia, West Germany, Sweden, the U.S. (in New York and Washington DC), Canada, Iraq, and Syria, Ebrahim said.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

30 Aug

MB300939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria Aug 30 SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Preotira:

"One unrest-related death was reported during the past 24 hours.

"In Daveyton a member of the South African Railways Police fatally wounded an unidentified black man during an attempted robbery.

"In Soweto no serious incidents were reported. Events consisted mainly of stonethrowing incidents. In an incident where 40 black youths were throwing stones at a private residence, three arrests were made. No further serious unrest-related incidents were reported."

31 Aug

MB311058 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria Aug 31 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0600 30/8 to 0600 31/8.

"Two unrest-related deaths were reported during the past 24 hours.

"In KwaZakhele a private residence of a member of the SAP was attacked by a number of blacks using petrol bombs and firing shots from an unknown calibre firearm. The SAP member retaliated and returned fire, fatally wounding one black man.

"In Wesselton, Earmelo, four black men threw stones at a member of the Development Board. One black man was fatally wounded when a member of the Development Board retaliated.

"In Soweto no serious incidents were reported. Events consisted mainly of stone-throwing incidents.

"No further serious unrest-related incidents were reported."

1 Sep

MB011038 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information unrest report for the 24 hours 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"In Tantyi, near Grahamstown, petrol bombs were thrown at a private home at about 9 o'clock last night. A 12-year-old girl, Buyisiva Hoboshi, died in the attack and two women, Priscilla Hoboshi and Noleba Hoboshi, were injured.

"Mr Dandi Mazindi, 30-years-old, was burnt to death with a tyre at 10229 Zone 1, Pimville, Soweto, yesterday afternoon. He was from Zone B, Klipspruit, Soweto.

"Few other incidents were reported and damage caused was low. In 14 of the 19 police divisions countrywide no incidents occurred. The western Transvaal and the northern Transvaal reported two and one incidents respectively, and in Soweto two other incidents caused R1000 damage.

"The most incidents, four, including the attack on the private home, occurred in the eastern Cape. Only one incident was reported in the western province."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Rent Protest

"The actions of various State officials are amazing," says the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 28 August in a page 4 editorial. "They should know that even if the State is powerful enough to staunch any unrest, the acts of people are most unpredictable. They should also know that the issue of rents and their non-payment has become a very nettlesome one for residents of various townships." The editorial says that it knows that the government is "thickskinned" but it fears that the "latests events in Soweto have already gone round the world." "This country is facing serious economic hassles with countries threatening to increase the pressue for sanctions. The events in Soweto are not going to make things any easier for those who are still trying to help South Africa from such assaults." On the rent issue, the editorial fears that the government has "not learnt from

past mistakes and the whole sorry business might go from bad to worse."

'Focus ' on Rent Protest

On the same page Themba Molefe writes in the "Focus" column: "The Government is reaping the fruits of a failed black urban policy. That is the story behind the rent debacle in the townships." Mark Swilling of the University of the Witwatersrand Community Research Group says "rent boycotters justify their action by referring to broken promises of local government that money would be channelled into township upgrading." Swilling says that the state has become the "focus of resistence because of the fact that apartheid urban policy reduced millions to the level of tenants and made the State the only landlord." "People are now boycotting rent in response to both economic and political conditions." Swilling believes the rent " 'will persist at least as long as the state of emergency and the detention of civic leaders continues. Nor will it be possible to implement a new urbanisation policy while the rent boycott exists.' "

CITIZEN on Rent Riots

"As far as the rents-evictions issue is concerned, we have no doubt that the radicals have deliberately exploited the matter, as they exploited the higher-rents issue in the Vaal Triangle that started off the violence that has plagued the country for the past two years," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 August. The editorial believes that the ANC's plans for June 16 and the rest of this year "included a rents strike, this being one of the ways in which it intended to bring about a crisis for Black councils." "The radicals, in turn, have been intimidating residents into not paying their rent." *The Citizen* believes that care has to be taken not to allow the situation to get out of hand. "Furthermore, given that the emergency has to be implemented with the least possible bloodshed, it is imperative that neither the municipal police nor the South African Police should shoot to kill except in the most extreme circumstances and only when this is totally unavoidable." The paper also warns that "a night like that in Soweto on Tuesday adds to the terrible image which this country has acquired overseas, with foreign media placing the worst interpretation possible on what has happened and blackguarding the Government and security forces."

STAR on Township Fighting

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 August comments on the fighting and deaths in Soweto on Tuesday night and says: "It happened against official assurances that unrest levels in the country were steadily decreasing." The editorial says non-payment of township rents is "a protest against apartheid policies. It is accompanied by growing intimidation which puts townshippers in a cleft stick — between eviction or being burned out." It says the security forces "tread a perilous path." In the present climate they need to "apply commensurate force, not maximum force, despite dangers and provocation." "But the real lesson of Tuesday night's tragedy is for the Government. Despite the heavy hand of emergency powers, the fundamental political issues remain unaddressed. They cry out to be resolved before there are more disasters."

Detainees' Wages Should be Paid

Duncan Innes, a senior lecturer in Industrial Sociology at the university of the Witwatersrand, writes on page 12 of *The Star* on the question of detainees' wages and says: "Unions are demanding full wages for those in detention and for the full period," since "detainees have not been convicted of any crime, their detention runs contrary to the rule of law. Consequently, employers who say they believe in the rule of law should not punish detainees and their families by withholding their wages while they are in detention." Innes points out that one foreign company is "offering to pay detainees 75 percent and is willing to guarantee their jobs for 180 days." Another is prepared to guarantee detainees their jobs but is not prepared to pay any wages. "Surely the central issue here is the notion of the indivisibility of justice. Either you believe in the rule of law or you don't," says Innes. "If foreign firms really want to offer a lead to their South African counterparts, what better issue than this could there be?" "Detention without trial is a travesty of the rule of law. Any company claiming to believe in the rule of law has a duty to continue paying in full any employees who are being subjected to this form of unjust treatement until they have been released. Anything less than this amounts to complicity with the injustice of apartheid."

'Culture-Sharing': New Afrikaner Concept

Hannes de Wet writes on the same page on the annual congress of the Afrikaans Language and Cultural Union (ATKV). Firstly he points out that the ATKV consists only of employees of the South African Transport Services and "a large majority of these employees could be descirbed as typical, average Afrikaners." At the congress Professor J.P. de Lange, chief of the Broederbond [Afrikans Society of Brotherhood] and rector of Rand Afrikaans University said in his opening speech that "this is the time for us to deliberately broaden our cultural contacts. We cannot escape the fact that we are moving towards a new South Africa." The chairman of the ATKV, H.J. Conradie, believes the "Afrikaner should opt for being part of the future — instead of trying to turn the clock back." De Wet believes that "to talk about a revolution in the thinking of the average Afrikaner would not be accurate. There can, however, be little doubt that a new concept — culture-sharing — has emerged. After the ATKV congress it seems set to become a slogan for the future," says De Wet.

BUSINESS DAY on Rent Boycott

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 August says that the renewed violence in Soweto is "simply another manifestation of the violent struggle to overthrow the government." "The rent boycott, though only one aspect of the wider campaign to 'make SA ungovernable', has reached proportions where government must either impose its writ, or acknowledge that it has relinquished sovereignty over various patches of the country." The editorial believes that government should "get out of the landlord business" but also says that its attempt to do so by selling 500,000 houses has "proved a failure." The reason being that the houses are too highly priced. However, selling houses would create enormous benefits since "the difference between property owner and tenant is as fundamental as the difference between capitalist and socialist, between the free and the dependent. It shapes values as well as behaviour." The editorial believes that the sooner townships "are privatised, the better."

Lack of Economic Leadership

Harold Fridjhon writes on page 7 on an interview with Afrikaner "business doyen," Andreas Wassenaar, who says that "confidence is at an all-time low because the country lacks economic leadership." Wassenaar says that President Botha is a "strong political leader but lacks the abilities to give the economic leadership now needed." "Drifting without a positive economic policy in the present critical situation, particularly with all the threats and talk about sanctions, could be disastrous." He believes that business leaders must take the initiative. They should form a committee to "examine what positive steps can be taken to get the economy moving and to resuscitate business and public confidence." Wassenaar says that " 'Botha does not take kindly to political criticism or interference. But he might be receptive to approaches made to him on straightforward business and economic grounds.' " "Wassenaar accepts that even the high-calibre committee, which he envisages, will probably not make much headway in cracking what is SA's most nagging economic problem: the unacceptable high rate of government expenditure which, he considers, is a major cause of the country's frighteningly high inflation rate."

PFP as Alternative Leader

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 August says: "The decision by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] to switch its approach away from merely being an effective opposition to that of a party 'thrusting for power' comes at an opportune time. President Botha and his government have shown that they have neither the ability nor the policies to lead the country out of its ever-deepening crisis. The recent National Party federalcongress has revealed the ruling pary as divided and confused." The editorial says that the PFP leadership has now acknowleged that it is simply "not good enough for the party to operate as watchdog while the government takes the country to its doom." The PFP decision to market itself more than ever as "a real Parliamentary alternative" to the "rudderless Nationalist government," is welcomed by the paper.

NP Plays on White Voters' Fears

Michael Acott says in his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page that Nationalist governments "turn sharply right at election time, playing unashamedly on the fears and prejudices of white voters to keep themselves in power." Acott says democracy in South Africa "is limited," and the Nationalist Party is "determined to see that it remains limited, because any meaningful broadening of democracy threatens Nationalist rule." Acott believes that if there is an election the National Party "will be relying on the mounting sanctions campaign to unify whites behind President Botha in the face of foreign pressure." "Even if that election produced the gains the Progressive Federal Party expects, it would otherwise be depressingly predictable and would do South Africa little long-term good unless it presaged the end of apartheid rule." Acott says President Botha seems "in no mood to launch South Africa into the future. Until he is, or is succeeded by someone with that boldness, any idea of a referendum or election remains depressing."

De Transvaler on Accord

A page 18 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 27 August says that the existence of the Nkomati Accord "emphasizes the inter-dependence of the states of southern Africa — a reality which is ignored by the sanctions-mad international community." The editorial points out that President Samora Machel of Mozambique, upon signing the accord, has "publicly recognised that South Africa is indispensable to ensure the prosperity and the progress of the people of the region." Therefore it is expected that President Machel will approach the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare like a "dancer on the sharp edge of a sword." The editorial says that "on the one hand he has a poor land which is on the brink of a famine while hope of a better future rests in his accord with South Africa. On the other hand his ideological allies expect solidarity in their strangle-hold on South Africa."

Private Sector to Show Confidence

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 August says: "South Africans have so frequently in the past, in times of prosperity, behaved as if the days of milk and honey will last for ever. However, when the dark clouds cover the sun, then pessimism gets the upperhand and all believe that the last days are near." It is going to be increasingly difficult to be optimistic but the editorial points out the economy is recovering. The editorial says that sanctions "can do nothing to a vigorous economy. In a deflated economy it will be harder to survive and the hardship and unemployment will worsen." *Beeld* suggests that the private sector begin to show more confidence in the country and invest in the interest of prosperity.

Full Parliamentary Representation

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 August examines the move toward joint parliamentary debates for all houses in a page 12 editorial. While the government says such debate will begin once a larger debating chamber is constructed, the paper notes that "there does not have to be a seat in the chamber for every MP for a debate to be held. The government must stop dragging its feet, toying with reforms. Full representation in Parliament is needed for all the country's people, with streamlined debating procedures that combine legislation reflecting the will of the majority; with democratic protection of communities."

Broad Political Effects

A second editorial on the same page reports U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum's observations this week that the U.S. "had been unable to resolve its racial and slavery problems without a civil war and years of bloody riots." Her honesty and concern for South Africa lend "added authority" to her "reminder that the politics being played out in our country will affect many millions here and beyond. Let us heed her words...."

Soweto Inquest

Inquests on this week's Soweto riots offer "no guarantee that ... the historical background" will be established. Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel's blaming youth organizations for the disturbances "needs to be tested," as "do earlier allegations about attempted rent evictions being the cause." "It needs a full-scale inquiry to discover how the tensions leading to such an ugly situation were handled."

Educating 'Useful Citizens'

In his "My View" column on the same page, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert looks at Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen's assertion that " 'the best preparation for becom-

ing useful citizens in adult life is most effectively achieved by education in South Africa, for South Africans.' " Van Zyl Slabbert defines "the challenge of education in divided and unequal societies is precisely to see it does not become a divisive, disintegrating and 'useless making' force." "Educational 'reform' under these circumstances, i.e. of simply upgrading the system that exists, will have the paradoxical effect of increasing the number of people who will politically reject the very system they have come through." "A far more serious symptom of the disintegrating effect of black education in the South African society, is that some of the most able who have come through it are turning to others who have not and saying: 'It is not worth it.' " "Should (Dr Viljoen) not rather talk to these people to establish what kind of society they would like to be useful in?"

No Interference in Economy

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 August, in a page 10 editorial, warns of government reaction to Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's statement that new fixed investment is down in South Africa as a result of " 'uncertainty about the interrelated economic and political future.' " Official frustration must not "be used to justify the campaign for more controls, more coercion, more interference by government in the economy."

Truth About Townships

The tendency of white political leaders to depend on informers such as city councillors for information from the townships is the subject of a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 August. Such councillors "are mostly misinformed for reasons that are both cowardly and opportunistic. The fact that these masters love to listen to their servants is also significant. The result is the faulty perception of State officials about the townships in particular and the blacks in general are reinforced." "Community councillors who have or rather should have their fingers on the pulse of town feelings, have only themselves to blame when they get attacked. They are the direct link between township people and the State. They should have told the white officers ruling the townships the truth about the grave dilemma surrounding the rent issue. It is a known fact that most township people would under normal circumstances sacrifice food even to pay rent. Houses are so scarce that the payment of rent has become an all-consuming priority in the black community." "It is not a light matter which can simply be solved by tough talk and even tougher irresponsible action."

Clarity on Joint Debates

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 29 August editorializes on page 10: "Confusion and uncertainty are dangerous by-products of transition and crisis, and South Africa should keep them a minimum. This is particulary so on the key question of the political accommodation of blacks, where there cannot be any confusion. There is too much at stake for all-white, brown, and black." The government, it says, has committed itself to power sharing with blacks, and this is surely the most difficult issue with which it has to wrestle. "In a debate on joint sittings by white, colored, and Indian, the question was raised as to whre blacks would be accommodated. Three Nationalist ministers all had differenct views on this. Interjections by Minister Chris Heunis can be interpreted to indicate that blacks could be accommodated in parliament. Minister F.W. de Klerk and Minister Hendrik Schoeman stated they will not sit in the new hall or in a fourth chamber. The government will have to provide clarity on this matter."

Cancelling U.S. Influence

A second editorial on the same page says "the remarks made by Senator Nancy Kassebaum of America at a news conference here this week are revealing and perplexing, in more ways than one. She said the American Congress' sanctions proposals arose out of 'frustration at South Africa's stubborn attitude'; and also that it appears South Africa treats the Amrican Congress 'with contempt.' Unwittingly she put her finger on one of the problems America's allies always have with that country: The Congress, in its power struggle against the office of the President, is forever developing an alternative foreign policy to that of the President and his administration. In many ways, this makes America an unreliable ally which cannot, for any significant period of time, maintain a policy direction." The editorial says that, because South Africa refuses to be a plaything in America's domestic politics, it is accused of being disobedient towards Congress. "And for that, South Africa must now be threatened with sanctions. The irony, however, is that sanctions will not help to bring South Africa any closer to a solution. Rather, sanctions will hasten the radicalization between left and right, a matter which worries Senator Kassebaum. It can also cancel out America as a factor of influence in South Africa. And at a decisive period in the history of the subcontinent, too."

STAR on Zimbabwe Trade Accord

"There was more spite than good sense in Pretoria's decision to publish unilaterally, on the eve of the nonaligned summit being held in Harare next week, the amended terms of the longstanding trade agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 August says in an editorial on page 10. By seeking to expose "Zimbabwean hypocrisy at the moment it would hurt most," South Africa was "engaging in petty politicking unworthy of a country that prides itself on the standards it sets. After all, this country wants to maintain trade with the outside world. It should not damage its chances of doing so just for the sake of scoring a point. As for Zimbabwe, any double-dealing will become well known without South Africa playing tricks to expose it."

Government Loses 'Zest for Reform'

"The government has lost is zest for reform (if it ever had it) and the Cabinet is jaded, without fresh ideas, without any real plan to resolve the impasse its grudging progression has created," Rex Gibson writes in the "Undercurrents Affairs" column on the same page. "The National Party has gone as far as it can go. We're not going to achieve the pace of change we need as long as it's in power, and we're not going to get rid of it very easily either." Unless something is done, "we're going to have a Government that runs out of work for parliamentarians who expect real reform legislation; more dismal failures, like the inability to even get a National Council bill off the drawing board; a Cabinet making peculiar constitutions in Heunis-speak; and, heaven help us, yet another expensive addition to the apparatus of malgovernment — assistant Cabinet ministers for 'Own Affairs' portfolios. What a prospect."

Reform Negotiations 'Stuck'

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun writes that the "Government's elaborate constitutional mechanisms and instruments of negotiaton are stuck" at the national, provincial, and local levels. "In the first instance, the National Council is now unlikely to be set up before next year — if at all." On the local level, "the regional services councils are nowhere near getting off the ground," while the new multiracial provincial executive committees "have not won popular support." "Negotiations are what the Government talks about, but reform has clearly not progressed as favourably as the Nationlists would have us believe."

AZAPO President Interviewed

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 29 August-September 4 carries a page 10 interview by Shaun Johnson with Saths Cooper, president of the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO]. He is of the opinion that the "current State of Emergency may have opened up seminal posibilities for resistance unity." Detainees are provided "with an unparalleled opportunity to discuss their differences and hammer out common principles and tactics." "Cooper is hopeful this kind of face-on contact between political rivals will pay rich dividends in future ...." "He believes that open, mass protest politics will once again become all but impossible." " 'I think all of us in political leadership must assess this question very carefully. We cannot continue in the more or less populist fashion we have all been involved in before.' " "He sees a shift in emphasis on activities, away from the broadly 'political,' most graphically represented by the mass funeral-cum-rally." "Local labour, sporting and cultural work will be re-emphasised. Many activists will find... new ways of doing things...."

Alexandra Activists

In an article on the same page, Anton Harber tells of a secret meeting of Alexandra township activists at a safe house for a discussion of politics under the emergency. The key point of interests was whether leaders were able to continue such activities. " 'One thing is certain,' said an elderly member of the Alexandra Civic Assocaition (ACA). 'There are a lot of activities. Although organisations operate underground, nobody knows where or how. They are in fact carrying on the struggle in spite of the difficulties.' " Few activists actually live in the township, but in response to a query on the extent of their support, another Alexandra resident noted: " 'Our support is still strong. People were mobilised and conscientised and the next step was to organise them, to get them into structures. Now we're having to talk to people about the clampdown and how it affects the struggle.' " The people's courts " 'are not so effective because of the clampdown.' " " 'But people still get help from the comrades rather than go to the police.' " "Asked about specific campaigns they may be undertaking, they would give only broad answers. 'We were sitting only the other day deciding to intensify the situation. We decided to launch some kind of campaign by way of getting into yards, meeting yard representatives, and giving them guidelines.' The rent boycott had fallen into 'some confusion,' but there were still very few people paying. The schools had closed down, and students were not doing anything in particular. It is difficult to assess how much of what the activists say about their work is rhetoric and how much is substantial. What is crystal clear, however, is that the major effect of the emergency has been to teach these activists a new mode of 'underground' operation."

Parties' Discord 'Unedifying'

"The virtually unprecedented discord between political parties in the Assembly is unedifying and offers little comfort to ordinary South Africans desperately trying to will a brighter future," says a page 24 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 31 August. The editorial says that the partial boycott of debates by the opposition parties, and the government actions that precipitated it, reflect a "serious malaise in our national affairs." "Inadequate political institutions, unilaterally set up by the Government, have fallen to black resistance with a tireless regularity. Cynicism, suspicion, and radicalism have been the consequences" and "now, it would appear, the virus may even be spreading to higher councils." The editorial points out that "on the hard left" a distrust of parliamentary politics is building up, "fed by the perception that the Government is at best patronising about the institution and at worst archly manipulative. The ponderous improbability of the tricameral system does little to help. The effect is public disillusionment. The rub, however, is that these tendencies, taken to their most nightmarish conclusion, will sideline institutional and constitutional politics altogether; our country might then confront the awful prospect of roving bands of activisits waging the debate through the currency of violence."

SUNDAY TIMES on Information Absence

A second editorial on the same page says every effort should be made to arrive at the facts concerning the loss of 21 lives in Soweto this week. The editorial also says little information has been made available to the public, and this situation is worsened "by the obstructions in the way of independent media wishing to pursue their own inquiries." "We must not allow the present crisis insiduously to deaden our senses, to make us fear the truth. Any society that begins, deliberately, to shield its gaze from reality, no matter how harsh, becomes unworthy of defence."

Sanctions Contribute to 'Polarisation'

The same page features an excerpt from an address by chairman of the Anglo American Corporation Gavin Relly to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association this week. Relly condemns the sanctions campaign and says it has "sadly contributed to the polarisation of our society in South Africa." Relly believes that "the problems of moving South Africa out of the apartheid era into a new democratic process and the problems of many of South Africa's neighbors to self-start themselves and move out of the poverty scourge of Africa are "part and parcel of the same problem — namely, that of the region being able to posture itself and conduct itself in such a fashion that investment funds and effective, international aid can become readily available." Relly also says that the problems will not be solved satisfactorily unless "we are able to come to terms with each other, and having done that, with the rest of the world. There are sticks and carrots in this." The "carrot would derive from the considerable need for development funds for most of the region, which lacks infrastructure; while for South Africa itself the need is less for development funds than for a resumption of its normal international banking arrangements." "The stick would flow from the need for the region to sort out its politics and thereby, inter alia, reduce its expenditure on armaments and bush wars." Relly

believes that the "carrot must be infinitely preferable to the unwisdom of sanctions and to a slow slide down the tube towards continental degeneration for South Africa, just as much as for its neighbours and regional associates." The stick is "sufficiently threatening to inject wisdom into the leaders of power groups throughout the whole area."

Election on Group Areas

Martie Meiring writes on the same page that "what is very much on the minds of parliamentarians and constituencies" is whether the Durban federal congress of the National Party "marked the beginning of an election campaign that may not be fought on the sanctions issue after all, but almost certainly on the Group Areas Act." Meering also says that "an election rather than a referendum is on the cards, because it is in keeping with the Botha style to opt for manoeuverability in a wide mandate rather than accept the narrow confines of referendum outcome." President Botha is "confident that he wields power by calculated restraint," but "he is facing growing pressure from within loyal ranks to come out with clearer strategies."

Bill of Rights for RSA

Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa, Marinus Wiechers, says on page 25 of the *Sunday Times*: "By far the most significant and incisive step undertaken by the Government on the path of reform has been the recent announcement that the Law Commission has been requested to investigate the adoption of a Bill of Rights for South Africa." Wiechers says that "on the one hand, we find those who maintain that even the thought of devising a Bill for South Africa under the present circumstances of inequality, strife, and emergency is the ultimate exercise in hypocrisy." Such an argument "denies and ignores the normative value of any legal order." "On the other hand there are those who claim that a Bill of Rights is designed to protect the individual only but leaves the group vulnerable and defenceless," a perspective which Wiechers finds to be "basically unsound." He says that those who "most vociferously question the ability of a Bill of Rights to protect group rights seek, in the first instance, the assurance that racial minorities will be sufficiently protected. Insistence on the protection of racial minorities as such, or worse, the guarantee of racial domination and privilege is anathema to any Bill of Rights." Wiechers points out that a Bill of Rights "would not prohibit the voluntary association of race groups in South Africa for the formation of political parties and the achievement of a role in government through the democratic processes of election and representation." However, Wiechers also says that a Bill of Rights cannot in itself be "a panacea for all the ills and inequalities of our society." The Bill of Rights must be "absorbed by the system and be allowed to reform and invigorate it." Wiechers believes that it is only through "a proper recognition of the racial prejudice and indeed, racial sickness, of our society that South Africa will recover its social, economic, and political vitality."

'Uncertainty' From Lack of Government Direction

Harald Pakendorf writes in the "Another Voice" column on the same page that South Africa's problem "right now is uncertainty" which "stems from a lack of clear direction from the Government." "The Government maintains it is not saying anything, because it does not want to pre-empt any future negotiations. But that is becoming counter-productive. There is nothing to discuss, there is almost no public debate — because there is nothing to talk about." Pakendorf says that "the suspicion is growing that the Government is saying nothing about the future because it has nothing to say, does not have a vision of where it wants to take us all, is divided within itself and, therefore, dare not say too much." "Co-opting blacks into Government seems all that is left and looks like the probable route at this stage. It does not tell us, though, where we are going."

Qwelane on 'Tutu Bashing'

"There is a feeling that much of the Tutu bashing we are presently witnessing is justified. But it is nothing but an exercise in hypocrisy," says Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jon" column on page 15 in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 31 August. Qwelane says that "while it seems quite acceptable for some highly placed white South Africans to actually invite sanctions, it becomes a very different matter when Bishop Tutu does it." Qwelane believes this is a "case of doublespeak." He also says that the "Tutu bashers" have yet to tell "that most political of priests, Member of Parliament and Cabinet minister, the Reverend Allen Hendrickse, who is also leader of the (political) Labour Party, to quit politics and tend to his flock. Or is the distinction that Bishop Tutu, on the one hand, gnaws white conscience by telling the truth about the totally evil system of aprtheid and Mr Hendrickse, on the other, is a participant in the apartheid Government?"

SUNDAY STAR on Township Eruption

"By coincidence, both the white opposition in Parliament and the unfranchised black citizens of Soweto reached their own kinds of breaking point this week," says a page 18 editorial in *The Sunday Star*. "Both explosions were the result of pent-up frustration with the Government and its failure to come to grips with critical issues. Its arrogance towards opposition views is being displayed irrespective of race or creed." The editorial says the "Government said the trouble in Parliament was because of a break down in interparty communication failure. A similar communication failure, it became clear, was also behind the trouble in Soweto. Officialdom expressed surprise at the eruption, yet for weeks it was becoming clear that tension had been mounting dangerously. In the townships the schools and rents issues simmer on, and the Government's only apparent response is to use a mailed fist. It should be initiating major drives to set up communication, both at local and national level, before another breaking point arrives."

Teacher Talks on Black Education

"The present black educational system puts teachers at loggerheads with their increasingly militant pupils and teachers are not treated like professionals, says a highly qualified black teacher who recently resigned from the Department of Education and Training," says Andrew Beattie on the same page. The teacher "ultimately resigned in protest against having to show his ID document to 'young white security force men' every time he entered the grounds of the school where he was teaching." "He said that unless security forces leave black school premises, the already dwindling numbers of pupils who are still attending classes will also turn their backs on their education." Beatie writes that another grievance of teachers and pupils is that the black school syllabus "provides very little scope in which to

operate." The teacher says that black institutions, especially the Department of Education and Training "were 'heavily manned by Afrikaners who are all trained in the art of furthering the ideology of apartheid' and blacks who were trained to occupy positions in these organisations underwent political screening and were heavily indoctrinated." "'The system is being geared to reproduce itself and to enforce an obnoxious ideology rather than produce teachers who are taught to think and teach their pupils to think for themselves. This shouldn't happen in professional organisations. One is left with the impression that this country is ruled by a clique of corrupt Afrikaners.'"

'People's Power' Versus State

Andrew Beattie writes on the same page: "Upgrading of black townships can only be effective if managed by legitimate and democratically elected local government structures," according to Lecturer Mark Swilline in the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. "Already there is a new regime in the townships: 'Based on street and area committees these new forms of popular government are referred to by the participants as embryonic organs of people's power. In the final analysis, the contradiction between the intentions of the white minority regime and the demands of the majority of people that has always plagued local government has finally ruptured into a full-blown confrontation between the organs of people's power and the reformed local government structures being introduced by the State." Swilling believes that local government reforms were being resisted for one main reason: "'The black majority are not demanding solutions but rather the right to participate in the formulation of solutions." He believes that South Africans face a choice: "'Either we commence the democratisation process immediately, or we slide even closer towards a total military dictatorship.'"

'Cost of Apartheid' Examined

Page 19 of *The Sunday Star* carries a summary of a paper delivered by Professor Michael Savage at the University of Cape Town this week. Savage says: "Intolerance and autocracy are deepening in South Africa and sociologists should sleep increasingly uneasily because of it." He comments on the "cost of apartheid" and says "the problem of identifying and pricing the full economic costs of apartheid by using the state accounts becomes particularly intractable in the areas of defence, police, prisons, and justice. Another difficulty is that of attaching a price to the lost opportunity costs of apartheid. Such costs are substantial and growing, involving lost investments, lost growth, losses due to existing economic and educational policies that place artificial restrictions on the use of South Africa's resources." Savage says that the "final difficulty in costing apartheid is the impossibility of using any figure coldly to price the individual costs of the human suffering, humiliation and anger that occur as a result of this policy." "South Africa has entered an era where the cost of apartheid is rising and a growing number of people, at home and abroad, are refusing to pay this cost. The critical issue is not how to lower the cost of apartheid but rather to excise it and use the resources it squanders to build an equitable society."

PFP Plan To Oust Government

A move was launched by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to "get rid of" the National Party (NP) by "constitutional means instead of revolution" says David Breier in the "Issue of the Week" column in the Review section. Breier says that the PFP plan "assumes three things": that the NP government will call a general election one day; that violence in South Africa does not reach such proportions that any sort of meaningful democratic activity becomes impossible; and that if a general election is ever held it will not be held in the next two years or so, in order to give the PFP's plan time to take effect. Breier says that the PFP believes that it can win about 50 seats of the 166 elected seats in the House of Assembly. "With these 50 seats in the bag the PFP will at last be in a position to play real power politics." A majority of elected seats is 84, which means that "at least 34 disaffected Nats are needed to swing the balance. These Nats need not necessarily join the PFP — many believe even the most verligte [enlightened] 'New Nats' won't easily cross over to the Progs. What is far more likely is that these New Nats will break way from the NP and form some pact or coalition with the PFP." Breier says that "working with the PFP will become a far more attractive proposition to these new Nats," and "with the PFP as a major component — perhaps the major component — of such a coalition, there would have to be moves towards real power-sharing with blacks through the PFP's proposed National Convention. However, Breier also points out that "cynics are less sure" of the PFP winning about 50 seats.

Alternatives to Sanctions

Harry Schwarz writes in his "Talking Cents" column on page 35 that "the situation has now developed to the stage that in the absence of viable alternatives to sanctions to solve this country's problems, those who oppose sanctions are put into the camp of being pro-apartheid." As an alternative to sanctions Schwarz suggests that U.S. and European experts in "conflict resolution" proffer advice "not only to the South African Government but to all its parties," and thereby a significant contribution can be made to remove apartheid and to create a free-world-type democracy where all can feel safe and secure." His second alternative to sanctions is that there is "a need for honest brokers in South Africa. What South Africa needs badly is people of credibility and standing who can bring others together and get them to sit at a conference table." He points out that "the trouble is that they are rejected by many South Africans as interference in the internal affairs of the country. The tactics against sanctions have so far failed and there are many in the Government who seem to have given up the fight. If sanctions are wrong, we should not stop saying so. But should the tactics not be altered to adapt to the realities?"

Continued Existence of Residential Segregation

Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column on the same page that he suspects that general residential segregation may "continue to exist de facto long after it has ceased to exist de jure, in the statute book anyway." He points out that "apart from the celebrated theory of local option (which means that the Government would simply pass the responsiblity to local authorities), there is also the question of title deeds," since it is "not unusual for township developers to include restrictive clauses in title deeds." Green believes that the Group Areas Act has "caused vast damage to individuals, to communities, and to inter-group relations." "It is a blot on the credibility of the Government and the reputation of the country."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Nation Example of Racial Unity

MB010453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2234 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — Zimabwe had demonstrated that communities divided on the basis of colour could be united, prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said tonight. Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency ZIANA said the comments were made during an interview on Zimbabwe TV's "The Nation" programme. Mr Mugabe said in the interview that when the present government took power in 1980, some people thought "we were going to cut their throats or suck their blood. They thought we were cannibals." His government, realising there was a need for a psychological re-orientation, introduced a policy of reconciliation. "We have demonstrated to the rest of the world and the people down south that communities that are divided on the basis of colour can be united, provided there is a political basis for this," Mr Mugabe said.

Status of Trade Accord With RSA Unclear

MB291518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT
29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 29, SAPA — Zimbabwe's information minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, tonight declined to confirm suggestions that Zimbabwe's recently-renewed trade agreement with South Africa had been scrapped.

The fate of the trade agreement was unclear when the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a press conference this morning that Zimbabwe's commitment to the "package" of sanctions agreed at the mini-summit in London took priority over the preferential tariff agreement which was signed by his officials.

Mr Mugabe said renegotiation of the trade agreement — a legacy of Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government — had been a "routine task" for Zimbabwean officials, and he had not been aware of their work. He denied that it was inconsistent with Zimbabwean demands for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Dr Shamuyarira, who was with Mr Mugabe at the press conference, told journalists at a briefing later today that he understood the prime minister to mean that any commitment by Zimbabwe to impose sanctions would override the provisions of the South African trade agreement, should there be a conflict.

Diplomatic sources in Harare note that the sanctions Zimbabwe has so far agreed to implement, including eventual bans on direct airline flights and on consular facilities for South Afrian visitors, in no way clash with the trade agreement.